

FIBERED ORBIFOLDS AND CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper, we prove that a normal subgroup N of an n -dimensional crystallographic group Γ determines a geometric fibered orbifold structure on the flat orbifold E^n/Γ , and conversely every geometric fibered orbifold structure on E^n/Γ is determined by a normal subgroup N of Γ . In particular, we prove that E^n/Γ is a fiber bundle, with totally geodesic fibers, over a β_1 -dimensional torus, where β_1 is the first Betti number of Γ .

Let N be a normal subgroup of Γ which is maximal in its commensurability class. We study the relationship between the exact sequence $1 \rightarrow N \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma/N \rightarrow 1$ splitting and the corresponding fibration projection having an affine section. If N is torsion-free, we prove that the exact sequence splits if and only if the fibration projection has an affine section. If the generic fiber $F = \text{Span}(N)/N$ has an ordinary point that is fixed by every isometry of F , we prove that the exact sequence always splits. Finally, we describe all the geometric fibrations of the orbit spaces of all 2- and 3-dimensional crystallographic groups.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let E^n be Euclidean n -space. A map $\phi : E^n \rightarrow E^n$ is an isometry of E^n if and only if there is an $a \in E^n$ and an $A \in O(n)$ such that $\phi(x) = a + Ax$ for each x in E^n . We shall write $\phi = a + A$. In particular, every translation $\tau = a + I$ is an isometry of E^n .

A *flat n -orbifold* is a $(E^n, \text{Isom}(E^n))$ -orbifold as defined in §13.2 of Ratcliffe [14]. A connected flat n -orbifold has a natural inner metric space structure. If Γ is a discrete group of isometries of E^n , then its orbit space $E^n/\Gamma = \{\Gamma x : x \in E^n\}$ is a connected, complete, flat n -orbifold, and conversely if M is a connected, complete, flat n -orbifold, then there is a discrete group Γ of isometries of E^n such that M is isometric to E^n/Γ by Theorem 13.3.10 of [14].

Definition: A flat n -orbifold M *geometrically fibers* over a flat m -orbifold B , with *generic fiber* a flat $(n - m)$ -orbifold F , if there is a surjective map $\eta : M \rightarrow B$, called the *fibration projection*, such that for each point y of B , there is an open metric ball $B(y, r)$ of radius $r > 0$ centered at y in B such that η is isometrically equivalent on $\eta^{-1}(B(y, r))$ to the natural projection $(F \times B_y)/G_y \rightarrow B_y/G_y$, where G_y is a finite group acting diagonally on $F \times B_y$, isometrically on F , and effectively and orthogonally on an open metric ball B_y in E^m of radius r . This implies that the fiber $\eta^{-1}(y)$ is isometric to F/G_y . The fiber $\eta^{-1}(y)$ is said to be *generic* if $G_y = \{1\}$ or *singular* if G_y is nontrivial.

An n -dimensional *crystallographic group* (*space group*) is a discrete group of isometries Γ of E^n such that E^n/Γ is compact. We prove that if N is a normal subgroup of an n -dimensional space group Γ , then the flat orbifold E^n/Γ geometrically

fibers over a flat orbifold, with generic fiber a connected flat orbifold, naturally induced by N . Conversely, we prove that if E^n/Γ geometrically fibers over a flat orbifold B with generic fiber a connected flat orbifold F , then this fibration is equivalent to a geometric fibration induced by a normal subgroup N of Γ .

An m -dimensional torus or m -torus is a topological space homeomorphic to the cartesian product of S^1 with itself m -times. Here a 0-torus is defined to be a point. We prove that if Γ is an n -dimensional space group Γ with first Betti number β_1 , then the flat orbifold E^n/Γ is a fiber bundle over a β_1 -torus with totally geodesic fibers.

We illustrate the theory by describing all the geometric fibrations of the orbit spaces of all 2- and 3-dimensional space groups building on the work of Conway et al. [7].

2. NORMAL SUBGROUPS OF CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC GROUPS

The fundamental theorem of crystallographic groups is the following theorem.

Theorem 1. (Bieberbach's Theorems)

- (1) If Γ is an n -dimensional space group, then the subgroup T of all translations in Γ is a free abelian normal subgroup of rank n and of finite index in Γ such that $\{a : a + I \in T\}$ spans E^n .
- (2) Two n -dimensional space groups Γ_1 and Γ_2 are isomorphic if and only if they are conjugate by an affine homeomorphism of E^n .
- (3) There are only finitely many isomorphism classes of n -dimensional space groups for each n .

In dimensions 0, 1, \dots , 6, there are 1, 2, 17, 219, 4 783, 222 018, 28 927 922 isomorphism classes of space groups, respectively. See Brown et al. [4] and Plesken and Schulz [13].

Let Γ be an n -dimensional space group. Define $\eta : \Gamma \rightarrow O(n)$ by $\eta(a + A) = A$. Then η is a homomorphism whose kernel is the group of translations in Γ . The image Π of η is a finite group by Part (1) of Theorem 1 called the *point group* of Γ . Let N be a normal subgroup of Γ . Define

$$\text{Span}(N) = \text{Span}\{a \in E^n : a + I \in N\}.$$

The following theorem strengthens Theorem 17 of Farkas [9].

Theorem 2. Let N be a normal subgroup of an n -dimensional space group Γ , and let $V = \text{Span}(N)$.

- (1) If $b + B \in \Gamma$, then $BV = V$.
- (2) If $a + A \in N$, then $a \in V$ and $V^\perp \subseteq \text{Fix}(A)$.
- (3) The group N acts effectively on each coset $V + x$ of V in E^n as a space group of isometries of $V + x$.

Proof. (1) Let $a + I \in N$ and let $b + B \in \Gamma$, then $(b + B)(a + I)(b + B)^{-1} = Ba + I \in N$. Hence B leaves V invariant.

(2) The coset space E^n/V is a Euclidean space where the distance between cosets is the orthogonal distance in E^n . The quotient map from E^n to E^n/V maps V^\perp isometrically onto E^n/V . The group Γ acts isometrically on E^n/V by $(b + B)(V + x) = V + b + Bx$.

Let $T = \{a + I \in \Gamma\}$. Then $N/N \cap T \cong NT/T \subseteq \Gamma/T$, and so $N/N \cap T$ is a finite group. The group $N \cap T$ acts trivially on E^n/V , and so $N/N \cap T$ acts isometrically

on E^n/V . Therefore $N/N \cap T$ fixes a point $V + x$ of E^n/V . This implies that the group N leaves the coset $V + x$ invariant. Let $N' = (-x + I)N(x + I)$. Then N' leaves V invariant. Let $a + A \in N$. Then $(-x + I)(a + A)(x + I) = a + Ax - x + A$. Let $a' = a + (A - I)x$. Then $a' + A \in N'$. As $a' + A$ leaves V invariant, $a' \in V$.

Let $b + I \in \Gamma$. Then $b + I \in (-x + I)\Gamma(x + I)$, since $b + I$ and $x + I$ commute. Let $a + A \in N$. Then $(-b + I)(a' + A)(b + I) = a' + (A - I)b + A$ is in N' . Hence $(A - I)b \in V$. Now $\{b : b + I \in \Gamma\}$ spans E^n by Theorem 1. Let $W = (\text{Fix}(A))^\perp$. Then $A - I$ maps W isomorphically onto W , and so $A - I$ maps E^n onto W . Hence $\{(A - I)b : b + I \in \Gamma\}$ spans W . Therefore $W \subseteq V$. Hence $V^\perp \subseteq W^\perp = \text{Fix}(A)$.

Let $a + A \in N$. Write $a = b + c$ with $b \in V$ and $c \in V^\perp$. Let r be the order of A . Then r is finite and

$$\begin{aligned} (a + A)^r &= a + Aa + \cdots + A^{r-1}a + I \\ &= b + Ab + \cdots + A^{r-1}b + rc + I = d + I. \end{aligned}$$

As $b + Ab + \cdots + A^{r-1}b$, $d \in V$, we have $rc = 0$, and so $c = 0$. Hence $a \in V$.

(3) If $a + A \in N$, then $a \in V$ and $AV = V$, and so $(a + A)V = V$. Hence the group N leaves V invariant. As $V^\perp \subseteq \text{Fix}(A)$ for each $a + A \in N$, we deduce that N acts effectively on $V + x$ for each $x \in V^\perp$.

Let $a_1 + I, \dots, a_k + I$ be translations in N such that $\{a_1, \dots, a_k\}$ is a basis for V . Then $(V + x)/\langle a_1 + I, \dots, a_k + I \rangle$ is a k -torus for each $x \in V^\perp$. Hence $(V + x)/N$ is compact for each $x \in V^\perp$. Therefore N acts effectively as a space group of isometries of $V + x$ for each $x \in V^\perp$. \square

Let N be a normal subgroup of an n -dimensional space group Γ , and let $V = \text{Span}(N)$. The group N acts trivially on E^n/V by Theorem 2, and so Γ/N acts isometrically on E^n/V by

$$(N(b + B))(V + x) = N((b + B)(V + x)) = V + b + Bx.$$

Observe that $N(b + B)$ fixes V if and only if $b \in V$. Hence the kernel of the corresponding homomorphism from Γ/N to $\text{Isom}(E^n/V)$ is \overline{N}/N where

$$\overline{N} = \{b + B \in \Gamma : b \in V \text{ and } V^\perp \subseteq \text{Fix}(B)\}.$$

As $N \subseteq \overline{N}$, the orbit space V/N projects onto V/\overline{N} . The orbit space V/N is compact by Theorem 2, and so V/\overline{N} is compact. Hence, the group \overline{N} acts effectively as a space group of isometries of V . Therefore N has finite index in \overline{N} .

The group N may be a proper subgroup of \overline{N} . For example, if $N = \{a + I \in \Gamma\}$, then $\overline{N} = \Gamma$. As \overline{N}/N is a normal subgroup of Γ/N , we have that \overline{N} is a normal subgroup of Γ . The group Γ/\overline{N} acts effectively on E^n/V as a group of isometries.

Let H_1 and H_2 be subgroups of a group Γ . Then H_1 and H_2 are said to be *commensurable* if $H_1 \cap H_2$ has finite index in both H_1 and H_2 . Commensurability is an equivalence relation on the set of subgroups of Γ .

Theorem 3. *Let N_1 and N_2 be normal subgroups of a space group Γ . Then $\overline{N}_1 = \overline{N}_2$ if and only if N_1 and N_2 are commensurable.*

Proof. Suppose N_1 and N_2 are commensurable. Let $T = \{a + I \in \Gamma\}$. Now $N_1 \cap N_2 \cap T$ has finite index in $N_1 \cap N_2$ and $N_1 \cap N_2$ has finite index in N_i for $i = 1, 2$. Hence $N_1 \cap N_2 \cap T$ has finite index in $N_i \cap T$ for $i = 1, 2$. Therefore $\text{Span}(N_1 \cap N_2) = \text{Span}(N_i)$ for $i = 1, 2$. Hence $\overline{N}_1 = \overline{N}_2$.

Conversely, suppose $\overline{N_1} = \overline{N_2}$. Now N_i has finite index in $\overline{N_i}$ for $i = 1, 2$. As $N_1 N_2 \subseteq \overline{N_1} = \overline{N_2}$, we have that N_i has finite index in $N_1 N_2$ for $i = 1, 2$. Now $N_1/N_1 \cap N_2 \cong N_1 N_2/N_2$ and $N_2/N_1 \cap N_2 \cong N_1 N_2/N_1$. Hence $N_1 \cap N_2$ has finite index in both N_1 and N_2 . Therefore N_1 and N_2 are commensurable. \square

Corollary 1. *If N is a normal subgroup of a space group Γ , then $\overline{\overline{N}} = \overline{N}$ and \overline{N} is the unique maximal element of the commensurability class of normal subgroups of Γ that contains N .*

Corollary 2. *If $\psi : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma'$ is an isomorphism of space groups, and N is a normal subgroup of Γ , then $\psi(\overline{N}) = \overline{\psi(N)}$.*

3. GEOMETRIC FLAT ORBIFOLD FIBRATIONS

We say that the normal subgroup N of a space group Γ is a *complete* if $\overline{N} = N$. If N is a normal subgroup of Γ , then \overline{N} is a complete normal subgroup of Γ by Theorem 3 called the *completion* of N in Γ .

Lemma 1. *Let N be a complete normal subgroup of an n -dimensional space group Γ , and let $V = \text{Span}(N)$. Then Γ/N acts effectively as a discrete group of isometries of E^n/V .*

Proof. From the above discussion, we know that Γ/N acts effectively as a group of isometries of E^n/V . As NT/N is of finite index in Γ/N , it suffices to show that NT/N acts as a discrete group of isometries of E^n/V . Now $NT/N \cong T/N \cap T$. We claim that the group $T/N \cap T$ is torsion-free. Let $\tau = a + I \in T$ and suppose that $\tau^r \in N \cap T$ for some integer $r > 0$. Then $ra + I \in N \cap T$. Hence $ra \in V$, and so $a \in V$. Therefore $\tau \in N \cap T$, since N is complete. Thus $T/N \cap T$ is torsion-free. Hence T has a set of generators $\{b_1 + I, \dots, b_n + I\}$ such that $b_1 + I, \dots, b_k + I$ generate $N \cap T$. Then $N(b_{k+1} + I), \dots, N(b_n + I)$ generate NT/N . As $\{b_{k+1}, \dots, b_n\}$ projects to a basis of E^n/V , we have that NT/N acts as a discrete group of isometries of E^n/V by Theorems 5.2.4 and 5.3.2 of Ratcliffe [14]. \square

Theorem 4. *Let N be a complete normal subgroup of an n -dimensional space group Γ , and let $V = \text{Span}(N)$. Then the flat orbifold E^n/Γ geometrically fibers over the flat orbifold $(E^n/V)/(\Gamma/N)$ with generic fiber the flat orbifold V/N .*

Proof. Let $\eta : E^n/\Gamma \rightarrow (E^n/V)/(\Gamma/N)$ be the map defined by

$$\eta(\Gamma x) = (\Gamma/N)(V + x) = \Gamma(V + x).$$

Then the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E^n & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\eta}} & E^n/V \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ E^n/\Gamma & \xrightarrow{\eta} & (E^n/V)/(\Gamma/N) \end{array}$$

where $\tilde{\eta}$ and the vertical maps are the quotient maps. Hence η is a continuous surjection, and so $(E^n/V)/(\Gamma/N)$ is a compact flat m -orbifold with $m = \dim(E^n/V)$.

Let $x \in V^\perp$, and let

$$\Gamma_{V+x} = \{\gamma \in \Gamma : \gamma(V + x) = V + x\}.$$

Then the stabilizer of $V + x$ in Γ/N is $G_x = \Gamma_{V+x}/N$. By Lemma 1, the group G_x is finite. Let r be half the distance from $V + x$ to the set of remaining points of the orbit $(\Gamma/N)(V + x)$ in E^n/V . By Lemma 1, we have that $r > 0$. Let B_x be the

open ball of radius r centered at $V + x$ in E^n/V . The quotient map from E^n/V to $(E^n/V)/(\Gamma/N)$ maps B_x onto $(\Gamma/N)B_x/(\Gamma/N)$ which is isometric to B_x/G_x with G_x acting effectively and orthogonally on B_x .

Let U be the r -neighborhood of $V + x$ in E^n . Then we have

$$\eta^{-1}((\Gamma/N)B_x/(\Gamma/N)) = \Gamma U/\Gamma.$$

Now $\Gamma U/\Gamma$ is isometric to U/Γ_{V+x} . Moreover we have

$$U/\Gamma_{V+x} = (U/N)/(\Gamma_{V+x}/N) = (U/N)/G_x.$$

The group N acts trivially on E^n/V . Hence U/N is isometric to $((V+x)/N) \times B_x$. Let $F = V/N$. Then F is a compact flat $(n-m)$ -orbifold. Now F is isometric to $(V+x)/N$, since N acts trivially on E^n/V . The finite group G_x acts diagonally on $((V+x)/N) \times B_x$, isometrically on $(V+x)/N$, and effectively and orthogonally on B_x . We have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Gamma U/\Gamma & \xrightarrow{\bar{\eta}} & (\Gamma/N)B_x/(\Gamma/N) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ ((V+x)/N) \times B_x/G_x & \longrightarrow & B_x/G_x \end{array}$$

where the vertical maps are isometries, $\bar{\eta}$ is the restriction of η , and the bottom map is the natural projection. Thus E^n/Γ geometrically fibers over the flat m -orbifold $(E^n/V)/(\Gamma/N)$ with generic fiber the flat $(n-m)$ -orbifold $F = V/N$. \square

Let N be a normal subgroup of an n -dimensional space group Γ . We call the map $\eta : E^n/\Gamma \rightarrow (E^n/V)/(\Gamma/\bar{N})$ defined in the proof of Theorem 4, the *fibration projection determined by N* . Let $T = \{a + I \in \Gamma\}$. By Theorem 4, the fibration projection η determined by N is an injective Seifert fibering, with typical fiber $V/(N \cap T)$, in the sense of Lee and Raymond [11].

Theorem 5. *Let N be a normal subgroup of a space group Γ . Then the following are equivalent:*

- (1) *The quotient group Γ/N is a space group.*
- (2) *The quotient group Γ/N has no nontrivial finite normal subgroups.*
- (3) *The normal subgroup N of Γ is complete.*

Proof. By Theorem 2 every normal subgroup of a space group is a space group. Hence a space group has no nontrivial finite normal subgroups. Therefore (1) implies (2). As \bar{N}/N is a finite normal subgroup of Γ/N , we have that (2) implies (3). Finally (3) implies (1) by Theorem 4. \square

If Γ is a group, let $Z(\Gamma)$ be the *center* of Γ . If Γ is a finitely generated group, let β_1 be the *first Betti number* of Γ . Here $\Gamma/[\Gamma, \Gamma] \cong G \oplus \mathbb{Z}^{\beta_1}$ with G a finite abelian group. The next theorem strengthens Theorem 6 of Farkas [9].

Theorem 6. *If Γ is a space group, then every element of $Z(\Gamma)$ is a translation, the rank of $Z(\Gamma)$ is β_1 , and $Z(\Gamma)$ is a complete normal subgroup of Γ .*

Proof. The translations in Γ are characterized as the elements of Γ with only finitely many conjugates. Hence $Z(\Gamma)$ is a subgroup of the group T of translations of Γ .

Let Π be the point group of Γ . If $a + I \in T$ and $b + B \in \Gamma$, then

$$(b + B)(a + I)(b + B)^{-1} = Ba + I.$$

Hence conjugation in Γ induces an action of Π on T . The group extension

$$1 \rightarrow T \longrightarrow \Gamma \longrightarrow \Pi \rightarrow 1$$

determines an exact sequence of cohomology groups

$$H^1(\Pi, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^1(\Gamma, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^1(T, \mathbb{Z})^\Pi \rightarrow H^2(\Pi, \mathbb{Z}).$$

Here T, Γ and Π act trivially on \mathbb{Z} and $H^1(T, \mathbb{Z})^\Pi$ is the subgroup of $H^1(T, \mathbb{Z})$ of elements fixed under the induced action of Π . By the universal coefficients theorem, $H^1(\Pi, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \text{Hom}(H_1(\Pi), \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ and $\beta_1 = \text{rank}(H^1(\Gamma, \mathbb{Z}))$. By Corollary 5.5 in Chapter IV of Mac Lane [12], we have $H^2(\Pi, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \text{Hom}(\Pi, S^1)$, and so $H^2(\Pi, \mathbb{Z})$ is finite. Hence $\beta_1 = \text{rank}(H^1(T, \mathbb{Z})^\Pi)$. By the universal coefficients theorem,

$$H^1(T, \mathbb{Z})^\Pi \cong \text{Hom}(H_1(T), \mathbb{Z})^\Pi \cong T^\Pi = Z(\Gamma).$$

Thus $\text{rank}(Z(\Gamma)) = \beta_1$.

Let $V = \text{Span}(Z(\Gamma))$. If $a + I \in Z(\Gamma)$ and $b + B \in \Gamma$, then

$$Ba + I = (b + B)(a + I)(b + B)^{-1} = a + I.$$

Hence $V \subseteq \text{Fix}(B)$. Therefore $\overline{Z(\Gamma)} = \{a + I \in \Gamma : a \in V\} = Z(\Gamma)$. \square

Let $Z(\Gamma)$ be the center of an n -dimensional space group Γ . Then every element of $Z(\Gamma)$ is a translation, the rank of $Z(\Gamma)$ is the first Betti number β_1 of Γ , and $Z(\Gamma)$ is a complete normal subgroup of Γ by Theorem 6. Let $V = \text{Span}(Z(\Gamma))$. By Theorem 4, the flat orbifold E^n/Γ geometrically fibers over the flat orbifold $(E^n/V)/(\Gamma/Z(\Gamma))$ with generic fiber the flat β_1 -torus $V/Z(\Gamma)$.

Suppose $x \in V^\perp$ and $b + B \in \Gamma_{V+x}$. Write $b = c + d$ with $c \in V$ and $d \in V^\perp$. Then $(b + B)(V + x) = V + d + Bx$, and so $d + Bx = x$. If $v \in V$, then

$$(b + B)(v + x) = b + v + Bx = c + v + x.$$

Thus Γ_{V+x} acts as a discrete group of translations on $V + x$. As Γ_{V+x} contains $Z(\Gamma)$, we have that $(V + x)/\Gamma_{V+x}$ is a β_1 -torus. Thus all the fibers of the fibration projection $\eta : E^n/\Gamma \rightarrow (E^n/V)/(\Gamma/Z(\Gamma))$ are β_1 -tori,

The β_1 -torus $V/Z(\Gamma)$, as an additive group, acts effectively on E^n/Γ by

$$(Z(\Gamma)v)(\Gamma x) = \Gamma(v + x).$$

The projection from $(V + x)/Z(\Gamma)$ to $(V + x)/\Gamma_{V+x}$ is a covering projection for each $x \in V^\perp$. Therefore the action of $V/Z(\Gamma)$ on E^n/Γ is an injective toral action in the sense of Conner and Raymond [5].

4. EQUIVALENCE OF GEOMETRIC FIBRATIONS

Let M be a flat n -orbifold. Suppose M geometrically fibers over a flat m -orbifold B_i with generic fiber a flat $(n - m)$ -orbifold F_i and fibration projection $\eta_i : M \rightarrow B_i$ for $i = 1, 2$. Then the fibration projections η_1 and η_2 are said to be *geometrically equivalent* if there is an isometry $\beta : B_1 \rightarrow B_2$ such that $\beta\eta_1 = \eta_2$.

Theorem 7. *Let Γ be an n -dimensional space group. Suppose that the flat orbifold E^n/Γ geometrically fibers over a flat m -orbifold B with generic fiber a connected flat $(n - m)$ -orbifold F and fibration projection $\eta : E^n/\Gamma \rightarrow B$. Then Γ has a complete normal subgroup N such that η is geometrically equivalent to the fibration projection determined by N .*

Proof. The fibration projection η is locally isometrically equivalent to a natural projection $(F \times D)/G \rightarrow D/G$, where G is a finite group acting diagonally on $F \times D$, isometrically on F , and effectively and orthogonally on an open m -disk D . The fibers of the projection $(F \times D)/G \rightarrow D/G$ are connected, totally geodesic, and parallel, and so the fibers of η are connected, totally geodesic, and parallel. Hence there is a vector subspace V of E^n such that each coset of V in E^n projects onto a fiber of η and Γ maps each coset of V to a coset of V . Let $b + B \in \Gamma$. Then $(b + B)V = b + BV$, and so $BV = V$.

Let $V + x$ project to a generic fiber F of η , that is, to a fiber of η with $G = 1$. By conjugating Γ by $-x + I$, we may assume that $x = 0$. Now $F = \Gamma V / \Gamma$ which is isomorphic to V / Γ_V where $\Gamma_V = \{\gamma \in \Gamma : \gamma(V) = V\}$. As η is isometrically equivalent to the projection $F \times D \rightarrow D$ in a tubular neighborhood of the fiber F , we deduce that

$$\Gamma_V = \{a + A \in \Gamma : a \in V \text{ and } V^\perp \subseteq \text{Fix}(A)\}.$$

We claim that Γ_V is a normal subgroup of Γ . Let $b + B \in \Gamma$ and $a + A \in \Gamma_V$. Then we have

$$(b + B)(a + A)(b + B)^{-1} = b + Ba - BAB^{-1}b + BAB^{-1}.$$

If $x \in V^\perp$, then $B^{-1}x \in V^\perp$, and so $BAB^{-1}x = x$. Therefore $V^\perp \subseteq \text{Fix}(BAB^{-1})$. Write $b = c + d$ with $c \in V$ and $d \in V^\perp$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} b + Ba - BAB^{-1}b &= b + Ba - BAB^{-1}c - BAB^{-1}d \\ &= b + Ba - BAB^{-1}c - d \\ &= c + Ba - BAB^{-1}c \end{aligned}$$

which is an element of V . Therefore $(b + B)(a + A)(b + B)^{-1} \in \Gamma_V$. Thus Γ_V is a normal subgroup of Γ .

Now $F = V / \Gamma_V$ is compact, and so Γ_V acts as a space group of isometries of V . Therefore $V = \text{Span}(\Gamma_V)$ by Part (1) of Theorem 1. Hence $\bar{\Gamma}_V = \Gamma_V$.

The fibration projection η and the fibration projection η_V determined by Γ_V have the same fibers. Hence there is a homeomorphism $\beta : B \rightarrow (E^n / V) / (\Gamma / \Gamma_V)$ such that $\beta\eta = \eta_V$. The map ϕ is an isometry, since the metrics on B and $(E^n / V) / (\Gamma / \Gamma_V)$ are determined by the distance between fibers in E^n / Γ . Therefore η is geometrically equivalent to η_V . \square

Let M_i be a connected, complete, flat n -orbifold for $i = 1, 2$. Suppose M_i geometrically fibers over a flat m -orbifold B_i with generic fiber a flat $(n - m)$ -orbifold F_i and fibration projection $\eta_i : M_i \rightarrow B_i$ for $i = 1, 2$. The fibration projections η_1 and η_2 are said to be *isometrically equivalent* if there are isometries $\alpha : M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ and $\beta : B_1 \rightarrow B_2$ such that $\beta\eta_1 = \eta_2\alpha$.

Theorem 8. *Let M be a compact, connected, flat n -orbifold. If M geometrically fibers over a flat m -orbifold B with generic fiber a flat $(n - m)$ -orbifold F and fibration projection $\eta : M \rightarrow B$, then there exists an n -dimensional space group Γ and a complete normal subgroup N of Γ such that η is isometrically equivalent to the fibration projection $\eta_N : E^n / \Gamma \rightarrow (E^n / V) / (\Gamma / N)$ determined by N .*

Proof. There exists an n -dimensional space group Γ and an isometry $\alpha : M \rightarrow E^n / \Gamma$ by Theorem 13.3.10 of Ratcliffe[14]. The map $\eta\alpha^{-1} : E^n / \Gamma \rightarrow B$ is a geometric fibration projection. There exists a complete normal subgroup N of Γ and an

isometry $\beta : B \rightarrow (E^n/V)/(\Gamma/N)$ such that $\beta(\eta\alpha^{-1}) = \eta_V$ by Theorem 7. Hence $\beta\eta = \eta_V\alpha$, and so η is isometrically equivalent to η_V . \square

Theorem 9. *Let N_i be a complete normal subgroup of an n -dimensional crystallographic group Γ_i for $i = 1, 2$, and let $\eta_i : E^n/\Gamma_i \rightarrow (E^n/V_i)/(\Gamma_i/N_i)$ be the fibration projections determined by N_i for $i = 1, 2$. Then η_1 and η_2 are isometrically equivalent if and only if there is an isometry ξ of E^n such that $\xi\Gamma_1\xi^{-1} = \Gamma_2$ and $\xi N_1\xi^{-1} = N_2$.*

Proof. Suppose η_1 and η_2 are isometrically equivalent. Then there exists isometries $\alpha : E^n/\Gamma_1 \rightarrow E^n/\Gamma_2$ and $\beta : (E^n/V_1)/(\Gamma_1/N_1) \rightarrow (E^n/V_2)/(\Gamma_2/N_2)$ such that $\beta\eta_1 = \eta_2\alpha$. The isometry α lifts to an isometry ξ of E^n such that $\alpha(\Gamma_1 x) = \Gamma_2 \xi(x)$ for each $x \in E^n$ by Theorem 13.2.6 of Ratcliffe [14]. Therefore $\xi\Gamma_1\xi^{-1} = \Gamma_2$. As $\beta\eta_1 = \eta_2\alpha$, the isometry α maps a generic fiber of η_1 onto a generic fiber of η_2 . Let $V_1 + x$ be a coset of V_1 that projects to a generic fiber of η_1 . Then ξ maps $V_1 + x$ onto $V_2 + \xi(x)$ and $V_2 + \xi(x)$ projects to a generic fiber of η_2 . Hence ξ conjugates the stabilizer of $V_1 + x$ in Γ_1 to the stabilizer of $V_2 + \xi(x)$ in Γ_2 . Therefore $\xi N_1\xi^{-1} = N_2$.

Conversely, suppose ξ is an isometry of E^n such that $\xi\Gamma_1\xi^{-1} = \Gamma_2$ and $\xi N_1\xi^{-1} = N_2$. Then ξ induces an isometry $\alpha : E^n/\Gamma_1 \rightarrow E^n/\Gamma_2$ defined by $\alpha(\Gamma_1 x) = \Gamma_2 \xi(x)$ for each $x \in E^n$. Let T_i be the group of translations of Γ_i for $i = 1, 2$. Then $\xi T_1\xi^{-1} = T_2$, since T_i is the unique maximal abelian normal subgroup of Γ_i for $i = 1, 2$. Hence $\xi(N_1 \cap T_1)\xi^{-1} = N_2 \cap T_2$, and so if $\xi = b + B$, then $BV_1 = V_2$. Therefore ξ maps each coset of V_1 in E^n onto a coset of V_2 in E^n . Hence ξ induces an isometry $\bar{\xi} : E^n/V_1 \rightarrow E^n/V_2$ defined $\bar{\xi}(V_1 + x) = V_2 + \xi(x)$. If $\gamma \in \Gamma_1$ and $x \in E^n$, then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\xi}(N_1\gamma(V_1 + x)) &= \bar{\xi}(V_1 + \gamma(x)) \\ &= V_2 + \xi\gamma(x) \\ &= V_2 + \xi\gamma\xi^{-1}\xi(x) = (N_2\xi\gamma\xi^{-1})\bar{\xi}(V_1 + x). \end{aligned}$$

Hence $\bar{\xi}(N_1\gamma) = (N_2\xi\gamma\xi^{-1})\bar{\xi}$, and so $\bar{\xi}(N_1\gamma)\bar{\xi}^{-1} = N_2\xi\gamma\xi^{-1}$. Therefore we have $\bar{\xi}(\Gamma_1/N_1)\bar{\xi}^{-1} = \Gamma_2/N_2$. Hence $\bar{\xi}$ induces an isometry

$$\beta : (E^n/V_1)/(\Gamma_1/N_1) \rightarrow (E^n/V_2)/(\Gamma_2/N_2)$$

defined by

$$\beta((\Gamma_1/N_1)(V_1 + x)) = (\Gamma_2/N_2)\bar{\xi}(V_1 + x) = (\Gamma_2/N_2)(V_2 + \xi(x)).$$

If $x \in E^n$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \beta\eta_1(\Gamma_1 x) &= \beta((\Gamma_1/N_1)(V_1 + x)) \\ &= (\Gamma_2/N_2)(V_2 + \xi(x)) \\ &= \eta_2(\Gamma_2 \xi(x)) = \eta_2\alpha(\Gamma_1 x). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $\beta\eta_1 = \eta_2\alpha$. Thus η_1 and η_2 are isometrically equivalent. \square

Let M be a connected, complete flat n -orbifold. A *universal orbifold covering projection* is a geometric fibration projection $\pi : \tilde{M} \rightarrow M$ that is isometrically equivalent to the natural projection $\pi_\Gamma : E^n \rightarrow E^n/\Gamma$ for some discrete group Γ of isometries of E^n . There exists a universal orbifold covering projection $\pi : \tilde{M} \rightarrow M$ by Theorem 13.3.10 of [14], and any two universal orbifold covering projections $\pi_i : \tilde{M}_i \rightarrow M$, $i = 1, 2$, are isometrically equivalent by Theorem 13.2.6 of [14].

Let $\pi_i : \tilde{M}_i \rightarrow M_i$ be universal orbifold covering projections for $i = 1, 2$. A homeomorphism $\alpha : M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ is said to be *affine* if there is an affine homeomorphism $\tilde{\alpha} : \tilde{M}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{M}_2$ such that $\alpha\pi_1 = \pi_2\tilde{\alpha}$. Note that $\alpha : M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ being affine does not depend on the choice of the universal orbifold covering projections $\pi_i : \tilde{M}_i \rightarrow M_i$.

The fibration projections η_1 and η_2 are said to be *affinely equivalent* if there are affine homeomorphisms $\alpha : M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ and $\beta : B_1 \rightarrow B_2$ such that $\beta\eta_1 = \eta_2\alpha$.

Theorem 10. *Let N_i be a complete normal subgroup of an n -dimensional space group Γ_i for $i = 1, 2$, and let $\eta_i : E^n/\Gamma_i \rightarrow (E^n/V_i)/(\Gamma_i/N_i)$ be the fibration projections determined by N_i for $i = 1, 2$. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (1) *The fibration projections η_1 and η_2 are affinely equivalent.*
- (2) *There is an affine homeomorphism ϕ of E^n such that $\phi\Gamma_1\phi^{-1} = \Gamma_2$ and $\phi N_1\phi^{-1} = N_2$.*
- (3) *There is an isomorphism $\psi : \Gamma_1 \rightarrow \Gamma_2$ such that $\psi(N_1) = N_2$.*

Proof. The proof of the equivalence of (1) and (2) is the same as the proof of Theorem 9. The equivalence of (2) and (3) follows from Theorem 7.5.4 of Ratcliffe [14]. \square

5. REDUCIBILITY OF CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC GROUPS

Let N be a normal subgroup of an n -dimensional space group Γ . The *dimension* of N , denoted by $\dim(N)$, is defined to be the dimension of $V = \text{Span}(N)$. Note that $\dim(N)$ is equal to the virtual cohomological dimension of N by Theorem 2. The theory in this paper is nontrivial only if $0 < \dim(N) < n$, and so we should discuss when such a normal subgroup N exists.

Let T be the group of translations of Γ , and let Π be the point group of Γ . The group T is free abelian of rank n and $\{b : b + I \in T\}$ spans E^n by Theorem 1. Choose a set $\{b_1 + I, \dots, b_n + I\}$ of n generators of T . Then $\{b_1, \dots, b_n\}$ is a basis of E^n . Let $\gamma = b + B \in \Gamma$. Then $\gamma(b_j + I)\gamma^{-1} = Bb_j + I \in T$ for each $j = 1, \dots, n$. Hence there are integers c_{ij} for $i, j = 1, \dots, n$ such that $Bb_j = \sum_{i=1}^n c_{ij}b_i$ for each j . The representation $\rho : \Pi \rightarrow \text{GL}(n, \mathbb{Z})$ defined by $\rho(B) = (c_{ij})$ is a monomorphism. The representation ρ is said to be *reducible* if there is an integer k , with $0 < k < n$, such that every matrix in the image of ρ is in the block form

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ O & D \end{pmatrix}$$

where A is a $k \times k$ block and O is a $(n - k) \times k$ block of zeros.

The group Γ is said to be \mathbb{Z} -*reducible*, if there is a set of n generators of T such that the corresponding representation $\rho : \Pi \rightarrow \text{GL}(n, \mathbb{Z})$ is reducible.

Theorem 11. *Let Γ be an n -dimensional space group with translation group T and point group Π . Then the following are equivalent:*

- (1) *The group Γ is \mathbb{Z} -reducible.*
- (2) *There exists a Π -invariant vector subspace V of E^n with basis $\{b_1, \dots, b_k\}$ such that $0 < k < n$ and $b_i + I \in T$ for each $i = 1, \dots, k$.*
- (3) *The group Γ has a normal subgroup N of dimension k with $0 < k < n$.*

Proof. Suppose Γ is \mathbb{Z} -reducible. Then there is a set of generators $\{b_1 + I, \dots, b_n + I\}$ of T such that the corresponding representation $\rho : \Pi \rightarrow \text{GL}(n, \mathbb{Z})$ is reducible. Let k be the integer in the definition of reducibility, and let $V = \text{Span}\{b_1, \dots, b_k\}$.

Then V is a Π -invariant vector subspace of E^n with basis $\{b_1, \dots, b_k\}$ such that $0 < k < n$ and $b_i + I \in T$ for each $i = 1, \dots, k$. Thus (1) implies (2).

Suppose there exists a Π -invariant vector subspace V of E^n with basis $\{b_1, \dots, b_k\}$ such that $0 < k < n$ and $b_i + I \in T$ for each $i = 1, \dots, k$. Define

$$N = \{a + I \in T : a \in V\}.$$

As V is Π -invariant, N is a normal subgroup of Γ . As $V = \text{Span}(N)$, we have that $\dim(N) = k$. Thus (2) implies (3).

Suppose Γ has a normal subgroup N of dimension k with $0 < k < n$. Then T has a set of generators $\{b_1 + I, \dots, b_n + I\}$ such that $b_1 + I, \dots, b_k + I$ generate $\overline{N} \cap T$ by the proof of Lemma 1. As $\overline{N} \cap T$ is a normal subgroup of Γ , the additive group generated by b_1, \dots, b_k is Π -invariant. Hence the representation $\rho : \Pi \rightarrow \text{GL}(n, \mathbb{Z})$ determined by the set of generators $\{b_1 + I, \dots, b_n + I\}$ of T is reducible. Thus (3) implies (1). \square

Theorem 12. *Let Γ be an n -dimensional space group. If Γ has a normal subgroup N of dimension k , then Γ has a normal subgroup N' of dimension $(n - k)$.*

Proof. This follows from Theorem 11 and Proposition 2.1.1 of Brown, Neubüser, and Zassenhaus [3]. \square

6. GEOMETRIC FIBER BUNDLES

Let Γ be an n -dimensional space group. If E^n/Γ geometrically fibers over a flat manifold B with generic fiber a flat orbifold F , then E^n/Γ is a fiber bundle over B with totally geodesic fibers isometric to F .

Definition: A flat n -orbifold M is a *geometric fiber bundle* over a flat m -manifold B with fiber a flat $(n - m)$ -orbifold F if there is a surjective map $\eta : M \rightarrow B$, called the *fibration projection*, such that for each point y in B , there is an open metric ball $B(y, r)$ of radius $r > 0$ centered at y in B such that η is isometrically equivalent on $\eta^{-1}(B(y, r))$ to the natural projection $F \times B_y \rightarrow B_y$ onto an open metric ball B_y in E^m of radius r .

Lemma 2. *Let N be a complete normal subgroup of an n -dimensional space group Γ , and let $V = \text{Span}(N)$. Then $(E^n/V)/(\Gamma/N)$ is a flat manifold if and only if Γ/N is torsion-free.*

Proof. Suppose $(E^n/V)/(\Gamma/N)$ is a flat manifold. Then the quotient map from E^n/V to $(E^n/V)/(\Gamma/N)$ is a universal covering projection with Γ/N its group of covering transformations. Therefore $(E^n/V)/(\Gamma/N)$ is an aspherical manifold, and so its fundamental group is torsion-free. Therefore Γ/N is torsion-free.

Conversely if Γ/N is torsion-free, then $(E^n/V)/(\Gamma/N)$ is a flat manifold, since the finite group $G_x = \Gamma_{V+x}/N$ is trivial for each $x \in V^\perp$. \square

Theorem 13. *Let N be a normal subgroup of an n -dimensional space group Γ such that Γ/N is torsion-free, and let $V = \text{Span}(N)$. Then N is complete, and the flat orbifold E^n/Γ is a geometric fiber bundle over the flat manifold $(E^n/V)/(\Gamma/N)$ with fiber the flat orbifold V/N .*

Proof. We have that N is complete by Theorem 5. The rest of the theorem follows from Lemma 2 and Theorem 4. \square

Theorem 14. *Let Γ be an n -dimensional space group with first Betti number β_1 . Then Γ has a unique normal subgroup N such that Γ/N is a free abelian group of rank β_1 , and the flat orbifold E^n/Γ uniquely fibers as a geometric fiber bundle over a flat β_1 -torus.*

Proof. We have $\Gamma/[\Gamma, \Gamma] \cong G \oplus \mathbb{Z}^{\beta_1}$ with G a finite abelian group. Hence the subgroup of Γ containing $[\Gamma, \Gamma]$ that corresponds to G is the unique normal subgroup N of Γ such that Γ/N is a free abelian group of rank β_1 . By Theorem 13, we have that N is complete. Let $V = \text{Span}(N)$. Then $(E^n/V)/(\Gamma/N)$ is a flat β_1 -torus, since Γ/N is a free abelian group of rank β_1 . Therefore E^n/Γ fibers as a geometric fiber bundle over a flat β_1 -torus by Theorem 4. The flat orbifold E^n/Γ uniquely fibers as a geometric fiber bundle over a flat β_1 -torus by Theorem 7, since N is the unique normal subgroup of Γ such that Γ/N is free abelian of rank β_1 . \square

Lemma 3. *If Γ is an n -dimensional space group with translation group T and point group Π , then the transfer homomorphism $\text{tr} : \Gamma \rightarrow T$ is given by the formula*

$$\text{tr}(b + B) = (\sum\{A : A \in \Pi\})b + I \quad \text{for each } b + B \in \Gamma.$$

Proof. For each $A \in \Pi$, choose a coset representative $a_A + A$ of T in Γ corresponding to A . Given an element $b + B \in \Gamma$ and a coset representative $a_A + A$, then there exists a unique coset representative $a_{A'} + A'$ such that

$$(a_A + A)(b + B)(a_{A'} + A')^{-1} \in T.$$

The transfer homomorphism $\text{tr} : \Gamma \rightarrow T$ is defined by the formula

$$\text{tr}(b + B) = \prod\{(a_A + A)(b + B)(a_{A'} + A')^{-1} : A \in \Pi\}.$$

We have that

$$(a_A + A)(b + B)(a_{A'} + A')^{-1} = a_A + Ab - AB(A')^{-1}a_{A'} + AB(A')^{-1}.$$

Therefore $AB(A')^{-1} = I$, and so $A' = AB$. Hence we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tr}(b + B) &= \prod\{a_A + Ab - a_{AB} + I : A \in \Pi\} \\ &= (\sum\{a_A : A \in \Pi\} - \sum\{a_{AB} : A \in \Pi\} + \sum\{Ab : A \in \Pi\}) + I \\ &= (\sum\{A : A \in \Pi\})b + I. \end{aligned}$$

\square

Lemma 4. *If Π is a finite group of orthogonal transformations of E^n , then*

- (1) $\text{Im}(\sum\{A \in \Pi\}) = \text{Fix}(\Pi)$,
- (2) $\text{Ker}(\sum\{A \in \Pi\}) = \text{Fix}(\Pi)^\perp$.

Proof. Let $B \in \Pi$. Observe that

$$(B - I)(\sum\{A \in \Pi\}) = O.$$

Now $\text{Ker}(B - I) = \text{Fix}(B)$. Hence we have

$$\text{Im}(\sum\{A \in \Pi\}) \subseteq \text{Fix}(\Pi).$$

Let $x \in \text{Fix}(\Pi)$. Then we have

$$(\sum\{A \in \Pi\})(x) = |\Pi|x.$$

Hence $x \in \text{Im}(\sum\{A \in \Pi\})$. This proves (1).

Let $x \in \text{Ker}(\sum\{A \in \Pi\})$. Write $x = u + v$ with $u \in \text{Fix}(\Pi)$ and $v \in \text{Fix}(\Pi)^\perp$. Then we have that

$$0 = (\sum\{A \in \Pi\})(x) = |\Pi|u + (\sum\{A \in \Pi\})(v).$$

Now $|\Pi|u \in \text{Fix}(\Pi)$ and $(\sum\{A \in \Pi\})(v) \in \text{Fix}(\Pi)^\perp$, since $\text{Fix}(\Pi)^\perp$ is a Π -invariant subspace of E^n . Therefore $|\Pi|u = 0$, and so $u = 0$. Hence $x \in \text{Fix}(\Pi)^\perp$.

Conversely, suppose $x \in \text{Fix}(\Pi)^\perp$. By (1), we have

$$(\sum\{A \in \Pi\})(x) \in \text{Fix}(\Pi) \cap \text{Fix}(\Pi)^\perp = \{0\}.$$

Therefore $x \in \text{Ker}(\sum\{A \in \Pi\})$. This proves (2). \square

Let N and N' be normal subgroups of a space group Γ . We say that N and N' are *orthogonal* if $\text{Span}(N') = (\text{Span}(N))^\perp$. If N and N' are orthogonal, complete, normal subgroups of Γ , we define $N^\perp = N'$.

Theorem 15. *Let Γ be an n -dimensional space group with first Betti number β_1 . Then the kernel of the transfer homomorphism $tr : \Gamma \rightarrow T$ is the unique normal subgroup N of Γ such that Γ/N is a free abelian group of rank β_1 . Moreover N and $Z(\Gamma)$ are orthogonal, complete, normal subgroups of Γ .*

Proof. Let Π be the point group of Γ . By Lemmas 3 and 4, we have that

$$tr(Z(\Gamma)) = \{|\Pi|b + I : b + I \in Z(\Gamma)\} \subseteq \text{Im}(tr) \subseteq Z(\Gamma).$$

Hence $\text{Im}(tr)$ is a free abelian group of rank β_1 by Theorem 6. Therefore $\text{Ker}(tr)$ is the unique normal subgroup N of Γ such that Γ/N is a free abelian group of rank β_1 .

By Lemmas 3 and 4, we have that

$$N = \text{Ker}(tr) = \{b + B \in \Gamma : b \in \text{Fix}(\Pi)^\perp\}.$$

Hence $\text{Span}(N) \subseteq \text{Fix}(\Pi)^\perp$. By Theorems 6 and 14, we have that

$$\dim(\text{Span}(N)) = n - \beta_1 = \dim(\text{Fix}(\Pi)^\perp).$$

Therefore $\text{Span}(N) = \text{Fix}(\Pi)^\perp$. Now as $\text{Span}(Z(\Gamma)) = \text{Fix}(\Pi)$, we conclude that $N^\perp = Z(\Gamma)$. \square

7. CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC GROUP EXTENSIONS

Let N be a complete normal subgroup of an n -dimensional space group Γ , let $V = \text{Span}(N)$, and let $m = \dim(E^n/V)$. Then N is an $(n - m)$ -dimensional space group by Theorem 2, and Γ/N is an m -dimensional space group by Theorem 4. We call the exact sequence of natural group homomorphisms,

$$1 \rightarrow N \xrightarrow{i} \Gamma \xrightarrow{p} \Gamma/N \rightarrow 1,$$

a *space group extension*. In this section, we study the relationship between the point groups of N , Γ , and Γ/N .

Lemma 5. *Let Γ be a space group with group of translations T and point group Π . Let N be a normal subgroup of Γ , and let $\Phi = \{A \in \Pi : a + A \in N \text{ for some } a\}$. Then*

- (1) *the group of translations of N is $N \cap T$,*
- (2) *the point group of N is isomorphic to Φ , and*
- (3) *the group Φ is a normal subgroup of Π .*

Proof. Let $V = \text{Span}(\mathbf{N})$, and let $a + A \in \mathbf{N}$. By Theorem 2, we have that $a \in V$ and $V^\perp \subseteq \text{Fix}(A)$. Hence $a + A \in \mathbf{N}$ acts as a translation on V if and only if $A = I$. Thus (1) holds. Let $\eta : \Gamma \rightarrow \Pi$ be defined by $\eta(b + B) = B$. Then (2) follows from (1), since the $\text{Ker}(\eta|_{\mathbf{N}}) = \mathbf{N} \cap \mathbf{T}$, and (3) follows from (1), since $\mathbf{N}/(\mathbf{N} \cap \mathbf{T}) \cong \mathbf{NT}/\mathbf{T}$, and so Φ corresponds to the normal subgroup \mathbf{NT}/\mathbf{T} of Γ/\mathbf{T} . \square

Theorem 16. *Let Γ be a space group with point group Π . Let \mathbf{N} be a complete normal subgroup of Γ , let $V = \text{Span}(\mathbf{N})$, let $\Psi = \{B \in \Pi : V^\perp \subseteq \text{Fix}(B)\}$, let $\mathbf{M} = \{b + B \in \Gamma : B \in \Psi\}$, and let Φ be as in Lemma 5. Then*

- (1) *the group of translations of Γ/\mathbf{N} is \mathbf{M}/\mathbf{N} ,*
- (2) *the group Φ is a normal subgroup of Ψ ,*
- (3) *the group Ψ is a normal subgroup of Π ,*
- (4) *the point group of Γ/\mathbf{N} is isomorphic to Π/Ψ .*

Proof. Let $b + B \in \Gamma$. Suppose $b + B$ acts as a translation on E^n/V . Then $(b + B)(V + x) = V + c + x$ for some $c \in E^n$ for all $x \in V^\perp$. Now $(b + B)(V + x) = V + b + Bx$. Taking $x = 0$, we see that $b - c \in V$, and so $V + b + Bx = V + b + x$. Hence $Bx - x \in V \cap V^\perp = \{0\}$. Therefore $x \in \text{Ker}(B - I) = \text{Fix}(B)$. Hence $V^\perp \subseteq \text{Fix}(B)$, and so $b + B \in \mathbf{M}$. Conversely if $b + B \in \mathbf{M}$, then $b + B$ obviously acts as a translation on E^n/V . Thus (1) holds. Let $A \in \Phi$. By Theorem 2, we have that $A \in \Psi$. Thus (2) holds by Lemma 5.

Let $B \in \Psi$, and let $C \in \Pi$. By Theorem 2, we have that C leaves V invariant. Hence C leaves V^\perp invariant. Therefore $CBC^{-1} \in \Psi$. Thus (3) holds.

Let \mathbf{T} be the translation group of Γ . Then (4) follows from (1), since

$$(\Gamma/\mathbf{N})/(\mathbf{M}/\mathbf{N}) \cong \Gamma/\mathbf{M} \cong (\Gamma/\mathbf{T})/(\mathbf{M}/\mathbf{T}) \cong \Pi/\Psi.$$

\square

For example, let $e_1 = (1, 0)$ and $e_2 = (0, 1)$, let $t_i = e_i + I$ for $i = 1, 2$, let $\beta = \frac{1}{2}e_1 + \text{diag}(1, -1)$, and let $\Gamma = \langle t_1, t_2, \beta \rangle$. Then Γ is a 2-dimensional space group, and E^2/Γ is a flat Klein bottle. The group $\langle t_2 \rangle$ is a complete normal subgroup of Γ and $\text{Span}\langle t_2 \rangle = \text{Span}\{e_2\}$. Hence Φ is trivial and Ψ has order two.

Corollary 3. *If Γ is a space group with translation group \mathbf{T} , then the group of translations of $\Gamma/Z(\Gamma)$ is $\mathbf{T}/Z(\Gamma)$ and the point group of $\Gamma/Z(\Gamma)$ is isomorphic to the point group of Γ .*

8. SPLITTING CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC GROUP EXTENSIONS

Let \mathbf{N} be a complete normal subgroup of an n -dimensional space group Γ , let $V = \text{Span}(\mathbf{N})$, and consider the corresponding space group extension

$$1 \rightarrow \mathbf{N} \xrightarrow{i} \Gamma \xrightarrow{p} \Gamma/\mathbf{N} \rightarrow 1.$$

In this section, we study the relationship between the above space group extension splitting (p having a right inverse) and the corresponding fibration projection $\eta : E^n/\Gamma \rightarrow (E^n/V)/(\Gamma/\mathbf{N})$ having an affine section. Here an *affine section* of η is an affine map $\sigma : (E^n/V)/(\Gamma/\mathbf{N}) \rightarrow E^n/\Gamma$ such that $\eta\sigma$ is the identity map of $(E^n/V)/(\Gamma/\mathbf{N})$. A map $\sigma : (E^n/V)/(\Gamma/\mathbf{N}) \rightarrow E^n/\Gamma$ is *affine* if σ lifts to an affine map $\tilde{\sigma} : E^n/V \rightarrow E^n$ with respect to the natural quotient maps.

Lemma 6. *Let N be a complete normal subgroup of an n -dimensional space group Γ , and let $V = \text{Span}(N)$. Let $\eta : E^n/\Gamma \rightarrow (E^n/V)/(\Gamma/N)$ be the fibration projection determined by N . If the space group extension*

$$1 \rightarrow N \xrightarrow{i} \Gamma \xrightarrow{p} \Gamma/N \rightarrow 1$$

splits, then η has an affine section.

Proof. Suppose that the space group extension splits. Then Γ has a subgroup Σ such that p maps Σ isometrically onto Γ/N . By Theorem 5.4.6 of [14], the group Σ has a free abelian subgroup H of rank m and finite index, there is an m -plane Q of E^n such that H acts effectively on Q as a discrete group of translations, and the m -plane Q is invariant under Σ . Hence

$$m = \dim(H) = \dim(\Gamma/N) = \dim(E^n/V).$$

By conjugating Γ by a translation, we may assume that Q is a vector subspace of E^n . Let $a_1 + A_1, \dots, a_m + A_m$ be generators of H . Then $a_i \in Q$ for each i and A_i fixes Q pointwise for each i . Let k be the order of the point group of Γ . Then $(a_i + A_i)^k = ka_i + I$ for each i . Hence, by replacing H by a subgroup of finite index, we may assume that $A_i = I$ for each i .

Now $p(a_i + I)$ acts on E^n/V by $N(a_i + I)(V + x) = V + x + a_i$, and so $p(a_i + I)$ acts as a translation on E^n/V for each i . As $p(H)$ has finite index in Γ/N , we have that $p(H)$ has finite index in the translation subgroup of Γ/N . Therefore the vectors $V + a_1, \dots, V + a_m$ span E^n/V . Hence the quotient map $\pi : E^n \rightarrow E^n/V$ maps Q isomorphically onto E^n/V . Therefore $V \cap Q = \{0\}$.

If $x \in E^n$, then x can be written uniquely as $x = x_V + x_Q$ with $x_V \in V$ and $x_Q \in Q$. Define $\phi : E^n/V \rightarrow Q$ by $\phi(V + x) = x_Q$. Then ϕ is a well-defined linear isomorphism.

Let $a + A \in \Sigma$. Then $a \in Q$ and A leaves both V and Q invariant. Observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(p(a + A)(V + x)) &= \phi(N(a + A)(V + x)) \\ &= \phi(V + a + Ax) \\ &= a + Ax_Q \\ &= (a + A)x_Q = (a + A)\phi(V + x). \end{aligned}$$

Hence ϕ induces an affine map $\bar{\phi} : (E^n/V)/(\Gamma/N) \rightarrow E^n/\Gamma$ whose image is $\Gamma Q/\Gamma$. Observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \eta\bar{\phi}((\Gamma/N)(V + x)) &= \eta(\Gamma\phi(V + x)) \\ &= \eta(\Gamma x_Q) \\ &= (\Gamma/N)(V + x_Q) = (\Gamma/N)(V + x). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $\eta\bar{\phi}$ is the identity map. Thus $\bar{\phi}$ is an affine section of η . \square

Lemma 7. *Let N be a complete normal subgroup of an n -dimensional space group Γ , and let $V = \text{Span}(N)$. Let $\eta : E^n/\Gamma \rightarrow (E^n/V)/(\Gamma/N)$ be the fibration projection determined by N . If η has an affine section $\sigma : (E^n/V)/(\Gamma/N) \rightarrow E^n/\Gamma$ such that $\text{Im}(\sigma)$ intersects a fiber F_0 of η at an ordinary point x_0 of F_0 , then the space group extension $1 \rightarrow N \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma/N \rightarrow 1$ splits.*

Proof. By conjugating Γ by a translation, we may assume that $x_0 = \Gamma 0$. Then σ lifts to an affine map $\tilde{\sigma} : E^n/V \rightarrow E^n$ such that $\text{Im}(\tilde{\sigma})$ is a vector subspace Q of E^n and the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E^n/V & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\sigma}} & E^n \\ \pi_{\Gamma/N} \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi_{\Gamma} \\ (E^n/V)/(\Gamma/N) & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & E^n/\Gamma \end{array}$$

where the vertical maps are the quotient maps. Now we have

$$\pi_{\Gamma}(Q) = \pi_{\Gamma}(\tilde{\sigma}(E^n/V)) = \sigma(\pi_{\Gamma/N}(E^n/V)) = \text{Im}(\sigma).$$

Let $\tilde{\eta} : E^n \rightarrow E^n/V$ be the quotient map. Then $\pi_{\Gamma/N}\tilde{\eta} = \eta\pi_{\Gamma}$, and so

$$\pi_{\Gamma/N}\tilde{\eta}(Q) = \eta\pi_{\Gamma}(Q) = \eta(\text{Im}(\sigma)) = (E^n/V)/(\Gamma/N).$$

As $\tilde{\eta}(Q)$ is a vector subspace of E^n/V , we deduce that $\tilde{\eta}(Q) = E^n/V$. Therefore $\tilde{\eta}\tilde{\sigma} : E^n/V \rightarrow E^n/V$ is an affine homeomorphism, and so $\tilde{\sigma} : E^n/V \rightarrow E^n$ is an affine embedding whose image is Q .

Let Σ be the stabilizer of Q in Γ , and let $a + A \in N \cap \Sigma$. Then $a \in V \cap Q = \{0\}$. Hence $A = I$, since $\Gamma 0$ is an ordinary point of the fiber $F_0 = \pi_{\Gamma}(V)$, which is isometric to V/Γ_V . Therefore $N \cap \Sigma = \{I\}$.

Suppose $a + A \in \Sigma$ and $a + A$ fixes Q pointwise. Then $a = 0$, since $0 \in Q$. Let $x \in Q$. Write $x = v + w$ with $v \in V$ and $w \in V^{\perp}$. Then $Ax = Av + Aw$, and so $x = Av + Aw$. Now $Av \in V$ and $Aw \in V^{\perp}$, and so $Av = v$ and $Aw = w$. Hence A fixes V^{\perp} pointwise, since $\tilde{\eta}(Q) = E^n/V$. Therefore $A \in N$. Hence $A = I$, since $\Gamma 0$ is an ordinary point of F_0 . Thus Σ acts effectively on Q .

Suppose $x \in Q$, and $\gamma \in \Gamma$, and $y = \gamma x \in Q$. Choose $r > 0$ small enough so that $B(y, r) \cap B(\alpha y, r) = \emptyset$ unless $\alpha \in \Gamma_y$, the stabilizer of y in Γ . Then we have

$$\pi_{\Gamma}^{-1}(\pi_{\Gamma}(B(y, r) \cap Q)) \cap B(y, r) = \bigcup_{\alpha \in \Gamma_y} \alpha(B(y, r) \cap Q).$$

We have $\pi_{\Gamma}(B(y, r) \cap \gamma Q) = \pi_{\Gamma}(B(y, r) \cap Q)$. Therefore, we have

$$B(y, r) \cap \gamma Q \subset \bigcup_{\alpha \in \Gamma_y} (B(y, r) \cap \alpha Q).$$

Hence, we have

$$B(y, r) \cap \gamma Q = \bigcup_{\alpha \in \Gamma_y} (B(y, r) \cap \alpha Q \cap \gamma Q).$$

Therefore $\gamma Q = \alpha Q$ for some $\alpha \in \Gamma_y$, since Γ_y is finite. Hence $\alpha^{-1}\gamma Q = Q$ and $\alpha^{-1}\gamma x = y$. Thus $\alpha^{-1}\gamma \in \Sigma$ and π_{Γ} induces an isometry from Q/Σ to $\text{Im}(\sigma)$.

We have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Q & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\eta}_1} & E^n/V \\ (\pi_{\Gamma})_1 \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi_{\Gamma/N} \\ \text{Im}(\sigma) & \xrightarrow{\eta_1} & (E^n/V)/(\Gamma/N) \end{array}$$

with $\tilde{\eta}_1, \eta_1, (\pi_{\Gamma})_1$ the restrictions of $\tilde{\eta}, \eta, \pi_{\Gamma}$, respectively; moreover, $\tilde{\eta}_1$ and η_1 are homeomorphisms and the fibers of $(\pi_{\Gamma})_1$ are the orbits of the action of Σ on Q . Let $x \in Q$ such that $\pi_{\Gamma/N}\tilde{\eta}_1(x) = \pi_{\Gamma/N}(V + x)$ is an ordinary point of $(E^n/V)/(\Gamma/N)$, and let $N\gamma \in \Gamma/N$. Then there exists $\gamma' \in \Sigma$ such that $\tilde{\eta}_1(\gamma'x) = (N\gamma)\tilde{\eta}_1(x)$. Hence

$(N\gamma')(V+x) = (N\gamma)(V+x)$, and so $N\gamma' = N\gamma$, since $\pi_{\Gamma/N}(V+x)$ is an ordinary point of $(E^n/V)/(\Gamma/N)$. Therefore $N\Sigma = \Gamma$. Hence, the space group extension

$$1 \rightarrow N \xrightarrow{i} \Gamma \xrightarrow{p} \Gamma/N \rightarrow 1$$

splits with p mapping Σ isometrically onto Γ/N . \square

Theorem 17. *Let N be a complete, torsion-free, normal subgroup of an n -dimensional space group Γ , and let $V = \text{Span}(N)$. Let $\eta : E^n/\Gamma \rightarrow (E^n/V)/(\Gamma/N)$ be the fibration projection determined by N . Then η has an affine section if and only if the space group extension $1 \rightarrow N \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma/N \rightarrow 1$ splits.*

Proof. If the space group extension $1 \rightarrow N \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma/N \rightarrow 1$ splits, then η has an affine section by Lemma 6. If η has an affine section σ , then $\text{Im}(\sigma)$ intersects every generic fiber of η at an ordinary point, since every point of a generic fiber is an ordinary point, because N is torsion-free. Therefore, the space group extension $1 \rightarrow N \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma/N \rightarrow 1$ splits by Lemma 7. \square

Lemma 8. *Let N be a complete normal subgroup of an n -dimensional space group Γ , and let $V = \text{Span}(N)$. Let $\eta : E^n/\Gamma \rightarrow (E^n/V)/(\Gamma/N)$ be the fibration projection determined by N . If V/N has a point Nv_0 that is fixed by every isometry of V/N , then the map $\sigma : (E^n/V)/(\Gamma/N) \rightarrow E^n/\Gamma$, defined by $\sigma((\Gamma/N)(V+x)) = \Gamma(v_0+x)$ for each $x \in V^\perp$, is a section of η and an affine isometric embedding.*

Proof. Let $b+B \in \Gamma$. Write $b = c+d$ with $c \in V$ and $d \in V^\perp$. Then $(b+B)V = V+d$. Let $a+A \in N$ and let $v \in V$. Then we have

$$(b+B)((a+A)v) = (b+B)(a+A)(b+B)^{-1}(b+B)v = (a'+A')((b+B)v)$$

with $a'+A' \in N$, because N is a normal subgroup of Γ . Hence $b+B$ induces an isometry $(b+B)_*$ from V/N to $(V+d)/N$ defined by $(b+B)_*(Nv) = N(b+Bv)$. Now $(b+B)_*(Nv_0) = N(b+Bv_0)$, and so $N(b+Bv_0)$ is fixed by every isometry of $(V+d)/N$.

Next, we have $(d+I)V = V+d$ and $(d+I)((a+A)v) = (a+A)((d+I)v)$. Hence $d+I$ induces an isometry $(d+I)_*$ from V/N to $(V+d)/N$ defined by $(d+I)_*(Nv) = N(v+d)$. Now $(d+I)_*(Nv_0) = N(v_0+d)$. Hence we have

$$(d+I)_*(b+B)_*(N(b+Bv_0)) = N(v_0+d),$$

and so $N(v_0+d) = N(b+Bv_0)$. Therefore there is an $a+A \in N$ such that $(a+A)(b+Bv_0) = v_0+d$. Hence $a+Ac+ABv_0 = v_0$.

The map $\tilde{\sigma} : E^n/V \rightarrow E^n$, defined by $\tilde{\sigma}(V+x) = v_0+x$ for each $x \in V^\perp$, is an affine isometric embedding. Observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\sigma}((b+B)(V+x)) &= \tilde{\sigma}(V+d+Bx) \\ &= v_0+d+Bx \\ &= a+Ac+ABv_0+d+Bx \\ &= a+Ac+ABv_0+Ad+ABx \\ &= (a+Ab+AB)(v_0+x) = (a+A)(b+B)\tilde{\sigma}(V+x). \end{aligned}$$

Hence $\tilde{\sigma}$ induces a map $\sigma : (E^n/V)/(\Gamma/N) \rightarrow E^n/\Gamma$ defined by $\sigma((\Gamma/N)(V+x)) = \Gamma(v_0+x)$ for each $x \in V^\perp$. Now we have

$$\eta\sigma((\Gamma/N)(V+x)) = \eta(\Gamma(v_0+x)) = (\Gamma/N)(V+x),$$

and so σ is a section of η and an affine isometric embedding. \square

Theorem 18. *Let N be a complete normal subgroup of an n -dimensional space group Γ , and let $V = \text{Span}(N)$. If V/N has an ordinary point Nv_0 that is fixed by every isometry of V/N , then the space group extension $1 \rightarrow N \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma/N \rightarrow 1$ splits.*

Proof. By conjugating Γ , we may assume that $\Gamma V/\Gamma$ is a generic fiber of η . Then $\Gamma V/\Gamma$ is isometric to V/N . By Lemma 8, the fibration projection $\eta : E^n/\Gamma \rightarrow (E^n/V)/(\Gamma/N)$ has an affine section σ such that $\text{Im}(\sigma)$ intersects the fiber $\Gamma V/\Gamma$ in the ordinary point Γv_0 . Hence the space group extension $1 \rightarrow N \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma/N \rightarrow 1$ splits by Lemma 7. \square

For example, consider a space group extension $1 \rightarrow N \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma/N \rightarrow 1$ such that N is an infinite dihedral group. Then V/N is a closed interval. The midpoint of the closed interval V/N is an ordinary point of V/N that is fixed by the nonidentity isometry of V/N . Hence the space group extension $1 \rightarrow N \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma/N \rightarrow 1$ splits by Theorem 18.

We next consider an example that shows that the hypothesis that Nv_0 is an ordinary point cannot be dropped in Theorem 18. Let Γ be the 3-dimensional space group with IT number 113 in Table 1B of [4]. Then $\Gamma = \langle t_1, t_2, t_3, \alpha, \beta, \gamma \rangle$ where $t_i = e_i + I$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$ are the standard translations, and $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}e_1 + \frac{1}{2}e_2 + A$, $\beta = \frac{1}{2}e_1 + B$, $\gamma = \frac{1}{2}e_2 + C$, and

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The group $N = \langle t_1, t_2, \alpha, \beta, \gamma \rangle$ is a complete normal subgroup of Γ with $V = \text{Span}(N) = \text{Span}\{e_1, e_2\}$. The isomorphism type of N is $2*22$ in Conway's notation [6] or cmm in the international notation [15]. The flat orbifold V/N is a pointed hood. The orbifold V/N has a unique cone point $N(\frac{1}{4}e_1 + \frac{1}{4}e_2)$ which corresponds to the fixed point $\frac{1}{4}e_1 + \frac{1}{4}e_2$ of the halfturn α . Hence the cone point of V/N is fixed by every isometry of V/N . Therefore the fibration projection $\eta : E^3/\Gamma \rightarrow (E^3/V)/(\Gamma/N)$ has an isometric section by Lemma 8. However the space group extension $1 \rightarrow N \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma/N \rightarrow 1$ does not split, since γ projects to an element of order 2 in Γ/N , but $((d + D)\gamma)^2 \neq I$ for all $d + D$ in N . To see why, observe that there are only four possibilities for D , namely $D = I, A, BC, ABC$. Suppose $D = I$. Then $d = ke_1 + \ell e_2$ for some integers k and ℓ , and we have

$$((d + D)\gamma)^2 = (1 + 2\ell)e_2 + I \neq I.$$

The proofs of the other three cases for D are similar. This example also shows that the hypothesis that N is torsion-free cannot be dropped in Theorem 17.

9. SEIFERT FIBRATIONS

We call a geometric fibration of a flat n -orbifold M over a flat $(n - 1)$ -orbifold B with generic fiber a connected, compact, flat 1-orbifold F a *geometric Seifert fibration*. Here F is either a circle or a closed interval. Seifert fibrations of compact flat 3-orbifolds have been studied by Bonahon and Siebenmann [2], Dunbar [8], and Conway et al. [7]. Every Seifert fibration of a compact flat 2- or 3-orbifold is isotopic to a geometric Seifert fibration by Proposition 2.12 of Boileau, Maillot, and Porti [1] and the discussion in [2].

Let F be a connected, compact, flat 1-orbifold, and let B be a flat $(n-1)$ -orbifold. Then $F \times B$ is a flat n -orbifold. The natural projection of $F \times B$ onto B is a geometric Seifert fibration over B with generic fiber F .

Let I be a closed interval, let \hat{B} be a connected, complete, flat $(n-1)$ -orbifold, and let σ be an involution of $I \times \hat{B}$ which acts diagonally, as a reflection on I , and effectively and isometrically on \hat{B} . Let $M = (I \times \hat{B})/\langle\sigma\rangle$. Then M is a flat n -orbifold and $B = \hat{B}/\langle\sigma\rangle$ is a flat $(n-1)$ -orbifold. The natural projection of M onto B is a geometric Seifert fibration over B with generic fiber I . The flat orbifold M is called the *twisted I -bundle* over B determined by the orbifold double cover \hat{B} of B .

Theorem 19. *Let M be a connected, complete, flat n -orbifold, let B be a flat $(n-1)$ -orbifold, and let $\eta : M \rightarrow B$ be a geometric Seifert fibration with generic fiber a closed interval I . Let \dot{I} be the set of endpoints of I , let \dot{M} be the union of all the endpoints of the fibers of η that are determined by the endpoints of I , and let $\dot{\eta} : \dot{M} \rightarrow B$ be the restriction of η . Then \dot{M} is a complete, flat $(n-1)$ -orbifold, and $\dot{\eta}$ is a geometric fibration over B with generic fiber the flat 0-orbifold \dot{I} . If \dot{M} is disconnected, then η is isometrically equivalent to the natural projection $I \times B \rightarrow B$. If \dot{M} is connected, then η is isometrically equivalent to the natural projection of the twisted I -bundle over B determined by the orbifold double covering $\dot{\eta} : \dot{M} \rightarrow B$.*

Proof. That \dot{M} is a flat $(n-1)$ -orbifold and $\dot{\eta}$ is a geometric fibration over B with generic fiber \dot{I} follows from the definition of the geometric fibration η . The orbifold \dot{M} is complete, since \dot{M} is a closed subspace of the complete metric space M . Let $B_{1/2}$ be the union of all the points of the fibers of η that are determined by the midpoint of I . Then $B_{1/2}$ is a flat $(n-1)$ -orbifold, and η maps $B_{1/2}$ isometrically onto B . The geometric fibration $\dot{\eta} : \dot{M} \rightarrow B$ is geometrically equivalent to the fiberwise projection from \dot{M} to $B_{1/2}$.

Suppose \dot{M} is disconnected. Then \dot{M} has exactly two connected components B_0 and B_1 , and $\dot{\eta}$ maps B_i isometrically onto B for each i , since $\dot{\eta} : \dot{M} \rightarrow B$ is an orbifold double covering and B is connected. Hence $B_{1/2}$ is two-sided in M . Parameterize I so that $I = [0, \ell]$. Define $\phi : I \times B \rightarrow M$ by $\phi(t, y) = y_t$ where y_t is the point in $\eta^{-1}(y)$ which is at a distance t from B_0 along $\eta^{-1}(y)$ towards B_1 . Then ϕ is an isometry, and η is isometrically equivalent to the natural projection $I \times B \rightarrow B$.

Suppose \dot{M} is connected. Then $B_{1/2}$ is one-sided in M . Let $\tau : \dot{M} \rightarrow \dot{M}$ be the continuous involution that transposes the endpoints of the fibers of η that are isometric to I . Then τ is an isometry. Note that x is fixed by τ if and only if $\eta^{-1}(\eta(x))$ is a singular fiber isometric to I folded in half. The geometric fibration $\dot{\eta} : \dot{M} \rightarrow B$ induces an isometry from $\dot{M}/\langle\tau\rangle$ to B . Define $\phi : I \times \dot{M} \rightarrow M$ by $\phi(t, x) = x_t$ where x_t is the point of $\eta^{-1}(\eta(x))$ which is at a distance t from x if $t \leq \ell/2$ or at a distance $\ell - t$ from $\tau(x)$ if $t \geq \ell/2$. Let $\sigma : I \times \dot{M} \rightarrow M$ be the isometry that acts diagonally, as the reflection in I , and by τ on \dot{M} . Then ϕ induces an isometry from $(I \times \dot{M})/\langle\sigma\rangle$ to M , and η is isometrically equivalent to the natural projection of the twisted I -bundle over B determined by the orbifold double covering $\dot{\eta} : \dot{M} \rightarrow B$. \square

Theorem 20. *If $1 \rightarrow N \xrightarrow{i} \Gamma \xrightarrow{p} \Gamma/N \rightarrow 1$ is a space group extension such that N is an infinite dihedral group, then Γ has a subgroup Σ such that p maps Σ*

isomorphically onto Γ/N , and either $\Gamma = N \times \Sigma$ and Σ is unique and orthogonal to N , or else Σ has a subgroup Σ_0 of index 2 such that if $\Gamma_0 = N\Sigma_0$, then $\Gamma_0 = N \times \Sigma_0$ and Σ_0 is unique, but Σ is not necessarily unique; moreover Σ_0 is a complete normal subgroup of Γ , which is orthogonal to N , and Γ/Σ_0 is an infinite dihedral group.

Proof. Let $V = \text{Span}(N)$, and let $n = \dim(\Gamma)$. Then $I = V/N$ is a closed interval and the fibration projection $\eta : E^n/\Gamma \rightarrow (E^n/V)/(\Gamma/N)$ is a geometric Seifert fibration with generic fiber I . Let $M = E^n/\Gamma$. By Theorem 18, the group Γ has a subgroup Σ such that p maps Σ isomorphically onto Γ/N , and by Theorem 19, either $\Gamma = N \times \Sigma$, with Σ orthogonal to N , if \dot{M} is disconnected, or else Σ has a subgroup Σ_0 of index 2, if \dot{M} is connected, corresponding to the orbifold double cover \dot{M} of $(E^n/V)/(\Gamma/N)$, such that if $\Gamma_0 = N\Sigma_0$, then $\Gamma_0 = N \times \Sigma_0$, since $I \times \dot{M}$ double covers M . If $\Gamma = N \times \Sigma$, then Σ is unique, since Σ is the centralizer of N in Γ . If $\Gamma \neq N \times \Sigma$, then Σ_0 is unique, since Σ_0 is the centralizer of N in Γ . To see that Σ is not necessarily unique, see example (5) in the next section. The group Σ_0 is normal in Γ , since Σ_0 is the centralizer of a normal subgroup of Γ . The group Σ_0 is complete and Γ/Σ_0 is an infinite dihedral group, since Σ_0 corresponds to the generic fiber of the geometric fibration of $(I \times \dot{M})/\langle\sigma\rangle$ over $I/\langle\sigma\rangle$ induced by projection along the first factor. Finally Σ_0 is orthogonal to N , since Σ can be chosen to be orthogonal to N as in the proof of Lemma 8. \square

10. REDUCIBLE 2-DIMENSIONAL CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC GROUPS

Let Γ be a 2-dimensional space group. Then every nontrivial geometric fibration of E^2/Γ is a Seifert fibration. If $b + B \in \Gamma$ and B has no 1-dimensional invariant vector space, then E^2/Γ does not Seifert fiber. Hence if B is a rotation of order 3 or 4, then E^2/Γ does not Seifert fiber. This excludes 8 of the 2-dimensional space group isomorphism types. The orbifolds of the remaining 9 isomorphism types do Seifert fiber. We now describe all of these geometric Seifert fibrations. We denote a circle by O and a closed interval by I .

We consider the groups in the order of Table 1A of Brown et al. [4] which corresponds to the IT order [10]. We use the generators for the representatives of the isomorphism types of the 2-dimensional space groups listed in Table 1A of [4]. Let $t_1 = e_1 + I$ and $t_2 = e_2 + I$ be the standard basis translations, and let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let a, b be relatively prime integers, let c, d be integers such that $ad - bc = 1$, and let $\phi : E^2 \rightarrow E^2$ be the linear automorphism defined by $\phi(e_1) = (a, b)$ and $\phi(e_2) = (c, d)$. The symbol \rtimes denotes a semidirect product of groups.

(1) Let $\Gamma = \langle t_1, t_2 \rangle$. The isomorphism type of Γ is $\circ(p1)$. Here \circ is Conway's notation [6] and $p1$ is the IT notation [15]. The orbifold E^2/Γ is a flat torus and E^2/Γ is the cartesian product $O \times O$. The proper, complete, normal subgroups of Γ are of the form $\langle t_1^a t_2^b \rangle$. We have $\Gamma = \langle t_1^a t_2^b \rangle \rtimes \langle t_1^c t_2^d \rangle$, and so E^2/Γ is a geometric trivial fiber bundle over O , with fiber O , in infinitely many ways. The linear automorphism ϕ normalizes Γ and conjugates $\langle t_1 \rangle$ to $\langle t_1^a t_2^b \rangle$. Therefore, all the geometric Seifert fiberings of E^2/Γ are affinely equivalent.

(2) Let $\Gamma = \langle t_1, t_2, A \rangle$. The isomorphism type of Γ is 2222 ($p2$) and E^2/Γ is a flat pillow. The proper, complete, normal subgroups of Γ are of the form $\langle t_1^a t_2^b \rangle$. We have $\Gamma = \langle t_1^a t_2^b \rangle \rtimes \langle t_1^c t_2^d, A \rangle$, and so E^2/Γ geometrically fibers over I , with generic

fiber O , in infinitely many ways. The linear automorphism ϕ normalizes Γ and conjugates $\langle t_1 \rangle$ to $\langle t_1^a t_2^b \rangle$. Therefore, all the geometric Seifert fiberings of E^2/Γ are affinely equivalent.

(3) Let $\Gamma = \langle t_1, t_2, B \rangle$. The isomorphism type of Γ is $** (pm)$ and E^2/Γ is a flat annulus. The proper, complete, normal subgroups of Γ are $Z(\Gamma) = \langle t_1 \rangle$ and $\langle t_2, B \rangle$. We have $\Gamma = \langle t_1 \rangle \times \langle t_2, B \rangle$, and so E^2/Γ is the cartesian product $O \times I$.

(4) Let $\Gamma = \langle t_1, t_2, \beta \rangle$ where $\beta = \frac{1}{2}e_1 + B$. The isomorphism type of Γ is $\times \times (pg)$ and E^2/Γ is a flat Klein bottle. The proper, complete, normal subgroups of Γ are $Z(\Gamma) = \langle t_1 \rangle$ and $\langle t_2 \rangle$. Now $\Gamma/\langle t_1 \rangle \cong D_\infty$, and so E^2/Γ geometrically fibers over I with generic fiber O . The extension $\langle t_1 \rangle \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow D_\infty$ does not split, since Γ is torsion-free. Also $\Gamma = \langle t_2 \rangle \rtimes \langle \beta \rangle$, and so E^2/Γ is a geometric fiber bundle over O with fiber O .

(5) Let $\Gamma = \langle t_1, t_2, C \rangle$. The isomorphism type of Γ is $* \times (cm)$ and E^2/Γ is a flat Möbius band. The proper, complete, normal subgroups of Γ are $Z(\Gamma) = \langle t_1 t_2 \rangle$ and $\langle t_1 t_2^{-1}, C \rangle$. Now $\Gamma/\langle t_1 t_2 \rangle \cong D_\infty$, and so E^2/Γ geometrically fibers over I with generic fiber O . The extension $\langle t_1 t_2 \rangle \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow D_\infty$ does not split, since Γ is not the direct product of $\langle t_1 t_2 \rangle$ and D_∞ . Also $\Gamma = \langle t_1 t_2^{-1}, C \rangle \rtimes \langle t_i C \rangle$ for $i = 1, 2$, and so E^2/Γ is a geometric fiber bundle over O with fiber I . We have $(t_i C)^2 = t_1 t_2$ for $i = 1, 2$, and $\langle t_1 t_2 \rangle$ is the centralizer of $\langle t_1 t_2^{-1}, C \rangle$ in Γ . As $(t_1 C)^{-1} = t_2^{-1} C$, we have that $\langle t_1 C \rangle \neq \langle t_2 C \rangle$. Hence the subgroup $\Sigma = \langle t_1 C \rangle$ in Theorem 20 is not necessarily unique.

(6) Let $\Gamma = \langle t_1, t_2, A, B \rangle$. The isomorphism type of Γ is $*2222 (pmm)$ and E^2/Γ is a square. The proper, complete, normal subgroups of Γ are $\langle t_1, AB \rangle$ and $\langle t_2, B \rangle$. Now $\Gamma = \langle t_1, AB \rangle \times \langle t_2, B \rangle$, and so E^2/Γ is the cartesian product $I \times I$. The linear automorphism $\sigma : E^2 \rightarrow E^2$, defined by $\sigma(e_1) = e_2$ and $\sigma(e_2) = e_1$, normalizes Γ and conjugates $\langle t_1, AB \rangle$ to $\langle t_2, B \rangle$. Therefore, the two geometric Seifert fiberings of E^2/Γ are isometrically equivalent.

(7) Let $\Gamma = \langle t_1, t_2, A, \beta \rangle$ where $\beta = \frac{1}{2}e_2 + B$. The isomorphism type is $22* (pmg)$ and E^2/Γ is a pillowcase. The proper, complete, normal subgroups of Γ are $\langle t_1 \rangle$ and $\langle t_2, \beta \rangle$. Now $\Gamma = \langle t_1 \rangle \rtimes \langle A, \beta \rangle$, and so E^2/Γ geometrically fibers over I with generic fiber O . Also $\Gamma = \langle t_2, \beta \rangle \rtimes \langle t_1, A \rangle$, and so E^2/Γ geometrically fibers over I with generic fiber I .

(8) Let $\Gamma = \langle t_1, t_2, A, \beta \rangle$ where $\beta = \frac{1}{2}e_1 + \frac{1}{2}e_2 + B$. The isomorphism type of Γ is $22 \times (pgg)$ and E^2/Γ is a projective pillow. The proper, complete, normal subgroups of Γ are $\langle t_1 \rangle$ and $\langle t_2 \rangle$. Now $\Gamma/\langle t_i \rangle \cong D_\infty$ for $i = 1, 2$, and so E^2/Γ geometrically fibers over I , with generic fiber O , in two ways. The extension $\langle t_1 \rangle \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow D_\infty$ does not split, since β projects to an element of order 2 but $t_1^k \beta$ is a glide-reflection for each integer k . The linear automorphism $\sigma : E^2 \rightarrow E^2$, defined by $\sigma(e_1) = e_2$ and $\sigma(e_2) = e_1$, normalizes Γ and conjugates $\langle t_1 \rangle$ to $\langle t_2 \rangle$. Therefore, the two geometric Seifert fiberings of E^2/Γ are isometrically equivalent. Hence the extension $\langle t_2 \rangle \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow D_\infty$ also does not split.

(9) Let $\Gamma = \langle t_1, t_2, A, C \rangle$. The isomorphism type of Γ is $2*22 (cmm)$ and E^2/Γ is a pointed hood. The proper, complete, normal subgroups of Γ are $\langle t_1 t_2, AC \rangle$ and $\langle t_1 t_2^{-1}, C \rangle$. Now $\Gamma = \langle t_1 t_2, AC \rangle \rtimes \langle t_1 A, C \rangle$ and $\Gamma = \langle t_1 t_2^{-1}, C \rangle \rtimes \langle t_1 A, AC \rangle$, and so E^2/Γ geometrically fibers over I , with generic fiber I , in two ways. The linear automorphism $\sigma : E^2 \rightarrow E^2$, defined by $\sigma(e_1) = e_1$ and $\sigma(e_2) = -e_2$, normalizes Γ and conjugates $\langle t_1 t_2, AC \rangle$ to $\langle t_1 t_2^{-1}, C \rangle$. Therefore, the two geometric Seifert fiberings of E^2/Γ are isometrically equivalent.

11. CO-SEIFERT FIBRATIONS

Let M be a flat n -orbifold. We call a geometric fibration of M over a connected, compact, flat 1-orbifold B , with generic fiber a flat $(n-1)$ -orbifold F , a *geometric co-Seifert fibration*. Here B is either a circle O or a closed interval I . The structure of a geometric co-Seifert fibration $\eta : M \rightarrow B$ tells you a lot about the geometry and topology of the orbifold M . If the base B is a circle O , then M is a geometric fiber bundle over O with fiber F . Hence M is a mapping torus over F with monodromy an isometry of F . Moreover, the singular set Σ of M is a fiber bundle over O with fiber the singular set Σ_* of F .

For example, take Γ to be as in (5) in §10. Then $M = E^2/\Gamma$ is a flat Möbius band, M is a geometric fiber bundle over O with fiber I , and M is the mapping torus over I with monodromy the reflection of I about the midpoint of I . The singular set Σ of M is the boundary of the Möbius band, which is a nontrivial fiber bundle over O with fiber the endpoints of I .

Now suppose the base B is a closed interval I with endpoints 0 and 1. Let I° be the open interval $(0, 1)$. Then $\eta^{-1}(I^\circ)$ is the cartesian product of F and I° . Hence M is obtained from the open tube $\eta^{-1}(I^\circ)$ by adjoining the two singular fibers $F_0 = \eta^{-1}(0)$ and $F_1 = \eta^{-1}(1)$ of η to the ends of the tube, one to each end. Let G_0 and G_1 be the finite groups of order 2 in the definition of the geometric fibration η such that F_i is isometric to F/G_i for $i = 1, 2$. There are three cases to consider.

The first case is when G_0 and G_1 both act trivially on F . Then M is the cartesian product $F \times I$. The singular set Σ of M is $F_0 \cup (\Sigma_* \times I) \cup F_1$ where Σ_* is the singular set of F .

For example, take Γ to be as in (6) in §10. Then $M = E^2/\Gamma$ is a square and M is the cartesian product $I \times I$. The singular set of M is the boundary of the square, which is the union of the 4 closed intervals $F_0, \Sigma_* \times I, F_1$.

The second case is when one of G_0 and G_1 acts trivially on F and the other does not, say G_1 acts trivially on F and G_0 does not. Then M is isometric to $(F \times [-1, 1])/G_0$ where G_0 acts diagonally, isometrically on F , and orthogonally on $[-1, 1]$ by reflecting $[-1, 1]$ about 0; in other words, M is a twisted I -bundle over F_0 with monodromy determined by the action of G_0 on F . The singular set Σ of M is $\Sigma_0 \cup (\Sigma_* \times (0, 1]) \cup F_1$ where Σ_0 is the singular set of F_0 .

For example, take Γ to be as in (7) in §10. Then $M = E^2/\Gamma$ is a pillowcase and M geometrically fibers over I with generic fiber O as in the second case. We have that M is a twisted I -bundle over I with monodromy determined by a reflection of O . The singular set of M is the union of the boundary circle F_1 of M together with the two cone points which form the singular set of the closed interval F_0 .

As another example, take Γ to be as in (9) in §10. Then $M = E^2/\Gamma$ is a pointed hood and M geometrically fibers over I with generic fiber I as in the second case. We have that M is a twisted I -bundle over I with monodromy determined by the reflection of I . The singular set Σ of M is the boundary of M together with a single cone point. Observe that Σ is the union of the closed interval F_1 , two half-open intervals $\Sigma_* \times (0, 1]$, and the end points of F_0 , one of which is the cone point and the other joins the two half-open intervals $\Sigma_* \times (0, 1]$ to form a closed interval.

The third case is when G_0 and G_1 both act nontrivially on F . Let $M_0 = \eta^{-1}([0, 1/2])$ and $M_1 = \eta^{-1}([1/2, 1])$, and let $F_{1/2} = \eta^{-1}(1/2)$. Then M_i is a twisted I -bundle over F_i with monodromy determined by the action of G_i on F for $i = 1, 2$. Note that M_i is a flat n -orbifold with totally geodesic boundary $F_{1/2}$ for

each $i = 1, 2$. We have that $M = M_0 \cup M_1$ with $M_0 \cap M_1 = F_{1/2}$. The singular set Σ of M is $\Sigma_0 \cup (\Sigma_* \times (0, 1)) \cup \Sigma_1$ where Σ_i is the singular set of F_i for $i = 1, 2$.

For example, take Γ to be as in (2) in §10. Then $M = E^2/\Gamma$ is a pillow and M geometrically fibers over I with generic fiber O as in the third case. Observe that M_i is a pillowcase for each $i = 1, 2$, with $F_{1/2}$ their common boundary circle. The singular set of M is four cone points which form the union of the endpoints of the closed intervals F_0 and F_1 .

As another example, take Γ to be as in (8) in §10. Then $M = E^2/\Gamma$ is a projective pillow and M geometrically fibers over I with generic fiber O as in the third case. Here G_0 acts by a reflection on O and G_1 acts by a half-turn on O . Therefore M_0 is a pillowcase and M_1 is a Möbius band, with $F_{1/2}$ is their common boundary circle. Therefore M is topologically a projective plane. The singular set of M consists of two cone points which are the endpoints of the closed interval F_0 .

As another example, take Γ to be as in (7) in §10. Then $M = E^2/\Gamma$ is a pillowcase and M geometrically fibers over I with generic fiber I as in the second case. Here G_i acts on I by reflection for $i = 1, 2$, M_i is a pointed hood for each $i = 1, 2$, and $F_{1/2}$ is a closed interval which is half the boundary of each hood. The singular set consists of the endpoints of the closed intervals F_0 and F_1 and two open intervals $\Sigma_* \times (0, 1)$. The two open intervals $\Sigma_* \times (0, 1)$ together with one endpoint from each of F_0 and F_1 form the boundary circle of M .

Let Γ be a 3-dimensional, orientation preserving, space group. In [8], Dunbar describes the topology and geometry of the flat orbifold E^3/Γ . When E^3/Γ co-Seifert fibers, the structure of a co-Seifert fibration can effectively be used to determine the topology and geometry of the orbifold E^3/Γ .

12. REDUCIBLE 3-DIMENSIONAL CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC GROUPS

Let Γ be a 3-dimensional space group with point group Π . Suppose E^3/Γ geometrically fibers over a 1- or 2-dimensional flat orbifold. By Theorem 7, the geometric fibration of E^3/Γ is determined by a complete normal subgroup N of Γ . Let $V = \text{Span}(N)$. Then V is either a 1- or 2-dimensional vector subspace of E^3 . As both V and V^\perp are invariant by Π , the group Π has a 1-dimensional invariant vector space.

The group Γ is said to be *reducible* or *irreducible* according as its point group Π has or has not a 1-dimensional invariant vector space. It is well known to crystallographers that reducibility of 3-dimensional space groups is equivalent to \mathbb{Z} -reducibility. Hence E^3/Γ geometrically fibers over a flat 1- or 2-orbifold if and only if Γ is reducible by Theorems 4, 7, and 11.

There are six families of 3-dimensional space group isomorphism types, the triclinic, monoclinic, orthorhombic, tetragonal, hexagonal, and cubic families. See Table 1B of Brown et al. [4] where the six families are listed in the above order. The cubic family consists of all the irreducible isomorphism types. There are 35 irreducible 3-dimensional space group isomorphism types and 184 reducible 3-dimensional space group isomorphism types.

All the geometric Seifert fibrations of E^3/Γ , up to affine equivalence, were neatly described by Conway et al. in their 2001 paper [7]. We will describe the Conway et al. formulation of a geometric fibration of E^3/Γ over a flat 2-orbifold and show how it determines a dual geometric fibration of E^3/Γ over a flat 1-orbifold with the same invariant 1-dimensional vector space.

Let Γ is a reducible 3-dimensional space group. Conway et al. represent a geometric fibration of E^3/Γ over a flat 2-orbifold by an exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow K \longrightarrow \Gamma \xrightarrow{\pi} H \rightarrow 1$$

where H is a 2-dimensional space group and $K = \ker(\pi)$. Here an element g of Γ is represented in the form (g_H, g_V) where $\pi(g) = g_H$ and g_V is the 3rd coordinate function of g . The group K is generated by either the translation $e_3 + I$ or $e_3 + I$ and the reflection $A = \text{diag}(1, 1, -1)$. The group extension is specified by normalized choices of the 3rd coordinate functions for a set of generators of H . The choices are such that $\{(I, g_V) : g \in \Gamma\}$ is a discrete group Λ of isometries of E^3 containing K as a normal subgroup of finite index. The projection $\phi : g \mapsto g_V$ is a group homomorphism whose image is a 1-dimensional space group isomorphic to Λ . Let $N = \ker(\phi)$. Then N is complete by Theorem 5. Hence E^3/Γ geometrically fibers over a flat 1-orbifold corresponding to the group extension

$$1 \rightarrow N \longrightarrow \Gamma \xrightarrow{\phi} \Lambda \rightarrow 1$$

by Theorem 4 with $\text{Span}(N) = \text{Span}\{e_1, e_2\}$. Hence K and N are orthogonal. We call N the *orthogonal dual* of K , and we say that K and N correspond under *orthogonal duality*.

As $K \cap N = \{I\}$, we have that π maps N isometrically onto a normal subgroup of H , moreover

$$\begin{aligned} H/\pi(N) &\cong (\Gamma/K)/(KN/K) \\ &\cong \Gamma/KN \\ &\cong (\Gamma/N)/(KN/N) \cong \Lambda/K. \end{aligned}$$

All the elements of K commute with all the elements of N . The group Γ is the direct product of K and N if and only if $K = \Lambda$. This corresponds to the occurrence of a row of $0 + \cdots 0 + 0 -$ (resp. $0 + \cdots 0 +$) in the couplings column of Table 1 of [7] for interval (resp. circular) fibrations.

The group Λ is infinite cyclic if and only if all the elements of Λ are translations. This corresponds to the occurrence of a row of all plus signs in the couplings column of Table 1 of [7].

The tetragonal and hexagonal families of 3-dimensional space group isomorphism types (IT numbers 75-194) consist of all the reducible group isomorphism types whose point group has a unique 1-dimensional invariant vector space. If Γ belongs to one of these 110 isomorphism types, then Γ has a unique 1-dimensional, complete, normal subgroup K and a unique 2-dimensional, complete, normal subgroup N ; moreover K and N are orthogonal. This is the case if and only if in the Conway et al. representation of Γ the group H is irreducible. Hence, the classification of the geometric co-Seifert fibrations of E^3/Γ corresponds via orthogonal duality to the Conway et al. classification of the geometric Seifert fibrations of E^3/Γ when Γ belongs to the tetragonal or hexagonal families.

The orthorhombic family (IT numbers 16-74) consists of all the reducible group isomorphism types whose point group has exactly three orthogonal 1-dimensional invariant vector spaces. If Γ belongs to one of these 59 isomorphism types, then Γ has exactly three 1-dimensional, complete, normal subgroups K_1, K_2, K_3 , and Γ has exactly three 2-dimensional, complete, normal subgroups N_1, N_2, N_3 . This is the case if and only if in the Conway et al. representation of Γ the group H has exactly two

proper complete, normal subgroups. We order K_i and N_i so that $V_i = \text{Span}(K_i)$ and $W_i = \text{Span}(N_i)$ are orthogonal complements for each i . The 1-dimensional vector spaces V_1, V_2, V_3 are mutually orthogonal.

Suppose $\alpha : E^3 \rightarrow E^3$ is an affine homeomorphism such that $\alpha\Gamma\alpha^{-1} = \Gamma'$ with Γ' a space group. Define $K'_i = \alpha K_i \alpha^{-1}$ and $N'_i = (K'_i)^\perp$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$. Let $V'_i = \text{Span}(K'_i)$ and $W'_i = \text{Span}(N'_i)$ for each i . Let $\alpha = a + A$ with A a linear automorphism of E^3 . Then $AV_i = V'_i$ for each i . Now $\alpha N_i \alpha^{-1} = N'_j$ for some j by Corollary 2. Therefore $AW_i = W'_j$. As $AV_i \cap AW_i = \{0\}$, we must have that $j = i$ for each $i = 1, 2, 3$. Likewise if $N'_i = \alpha N_i \alpha^{-1}$ and $K'_i = (N'_i)^\perp$ for each $i = 1, 2, 3$, then $\alpha(K_i)\alpha^{-1} = K'_i$ for each $i = 1, 2, 3$. Thus if N is a complete normal subgroup of Γ , then $\alpha(N^\perp)\alpha^{-1} = (\alpha N \alpha^{-1})^\perp$. By Theorem 10, the geometric fibrations of E^3/Γ and E^3/Γ' determined by complete normal subgroups N of Γ and N' of Γ' are affinely equivalent if and only if the geometric fibrations of E^3/Γ and E^3/Γ' determined by N^\perp and $(N')^\perp$ are affinely equivalent. Hence, the classification of the geometric co-Seifert fibrations of E^3/Γ corresponds via orthogonal duality to the Conway et al. classification of the geometric Seifert fibrations of E^3/Γ when Γ belongs to the orthorhombic family.

The triclinic and monoclinic families consists of all the reducible space group isomorphism types whose point group has infinitely many 1-dimensional invariant vector spaces. If Γ belongs to one of these 15 isomorphism types, then Γ has infinitely many 1-dimensional, complete, normal subgroups, and Γ has infinitely many 2-dimensional, complete, normal subgroups. This is the case if and only if in the Conway et al. representation of Γ the group H has infinitely many proper complete normal subgroups.

The triclinic family consists of two isomorphism types (IT numbers 1 and 2). If Γ belongs to the triclinic family, then all the geometric Seifert fibrations of E^3/Γ are affinely equivalent and all the geometric co-Seifert fibrations of E^3/Γ are affinely equivalent.

The monoclinic family consists of 13 isomorphism types (IT numbers 3-15). If Γ belongs to one of these 13 isomorphism types, then Γ has a unique 1-dimensional, complete, characteristic subgroup K and a unique 2-dimensional, complete, characteristic subgroup N ; moreover K and N are orthogonal. The corresponding Seifert fibration is given by the primary name in Table 2b of [7]. The classification of the geometric co-Seifert fibrations of E^3/Γ corresponds via orthogonal duality to the Conway et al. classification of the geometric Seifert fibrations of E^3/Γ when Γ belongs to the monoclinic family except for the two cases $(*: \times)$ and $(2\bar{2}2 : 2)$ in [7]. In Table 1, we replace the Seifert fibration $(*: \times)$ of space group IT 9 with the affine equivalent Seifert fibration $(*: \times_1)$, with couplings $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} +$, and we replace the Seifert fibration $(2\bar{2}2 : 2)$ of space group IT 15 with the affine equivalent Seifert fibration $(2\bar{2}2_1 : 2)$ with couplings $0 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} +$. With these two substitutions, indicated by a \dagger in Table 1, the classification of the geometric co-Seifert fibrations of E^3/Γ under affine equivalence corresponds via orthogonal duality to the Conway et al. classification of the geometric Seifert fibrations of E^3/Γ . See Table 1 for the orthogonal correspondence between the the classifications of the Seifert and co-Seifert fibrations of E^3/Γ .

The first column of Table 1 is the IT number of the corresponding space group. The second column is the Conway fibrifold name of the Seifert fibration. The third column indicates whether or not the corresponding space group extension splits.

If the generic fiber is a closed interval, then the space group extension splits by Theorem 18. The fourth column indicates the generic fiber of the orthogonal dual co-Seifert fibration. The fifth column indicates the base of the orthogonal dual co-Seifert fibration with a centered dot representing a circle and a dash representing a closed interval. The sixth column indicates whether or not the corresponding space group extension splits. If the base is a circle, then the space group extension splits, since Γ/N is an infinite cyclic group. The seventh column gives the index of KN in Γ ; in particular, the index is 1 if and only if both fibrations are direct products. If the generic fiber of the Seifert fibration is a closed interval, then the base of the co-Seifert fibration is also a closed interval and the index is 1 or 2 by Theorem 20. The information in Table 1 was obtained by computer calculations. Finally, the 10 closed flat space forms in Table 1 have IT numbers 1,4,7,9,19,29,33,76,144,169.

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<u>Seifert fibration</u>				<u>co-Seifert fibration</u>			
no.	fibrifold	split fiber	base split ind.	no.	fibrifold	split fiber	base split ind.
1	(\circ)	Yes \circ	\cdot Yes 1	26	($\bar{*}\bar{*}$)	Yes $**$	$-$ No 2
2	(2222)	Yes \circ	$-$ Yes 2	26	($*\cdot 2:2:2:2$)	No $**$	\cdot Yes 2
3	($*_0*_0$)	Yes \circ	$-$ Yes 2	27	($\bar{*}_0\bar{*}_0$)	Yes $\times\times$	$-$ Yes 2
3	($2_02_02_02_0$)	Yes 2222	\cdot Yes 1	27	($*\cdot 2:2:2:2$)	No 2222	\cdot Yes 2
4	($\bar{\times}\bar{\times}$)	Yes \circ	$-$ No 2	28	($*_**$)	Yes $**$	$-$ Yes 2
4	($2_12_12_12_1$)	No \circ	\cdot Yes 2	28	($*_0\cdot*_0\cdot$)	Yes \circ	$-$ Yes 2
5	($*\bar{\times}$)	Yes \circ	$-$ Yes 2	28	($2_02_0*\cdot$)	Yes 22*	\cdot Yes 1
5	($*_1*_1$)	No \circ	$-$ No 4	29	($\bar{\times}\times_0$)	Yes $\times\times$	$-$ No 2
5	($2_02_02_12_1$)	No 2222	\cdot Yes 2	29	($\bar{*}\bar{*}$)	No \circ	$-$ No 4
6	(\circ_0)	Yes \circ	$-$ Yes 1	29	($2_12_1*\cdot$)	No $\times\times$	\cdot Yes 2
6	($*_**$)	Yes $**$	\cdot Yes 1	30	($*_0\times_0$)	Yes $\times\times$	$-$ Yes 2
7	($\bar{\circ}_0$)	Yes \circ	$-$ No 2	30	($\bar{*}_1\bar{*}_1$)	No \circ	$-$ No 4
7	($\times\times_0$)	Yes $\times\times$	\cdot Yes 1	30	($2_02_0*\cdot$)	No 2222	\cdot Yes 2
7	($*_**$)	No \circ	\cdot Yes 2	31	($\times_1\times_1$)	Yes \circ	$-$ No 2
8	(\circ_1)	Yes \circ	$-$ No 2	31	($*\bar{\times}$)	Yes $**$	$-$ No 2
8	($*\bar{\times}$)	Yes $*\times$	\cdot Yes 1	31	($2_12_1*\cdot$)	No $**$	\cdot Yes 2
8	($*_**$)	No $**$	\cdot Yes 2	32	($*_**$)	No \circ	$-$ No 4
9	($\bar{\circ}_1$)	No \circ	$-$ No 4	32	($2_02_0\times_0$)	Yes 22 \times	\cdot Yes 1
9	($\times\times_1$)	No $\times\times$	\cdot Yes 2	33	($\bar{\times}\times_1$)	No \circ	$-$ No 4
9	($*_*\times_1$) [†]	No \circ	\cdot Yes 2	33	($*_*\bar{\times}$)	No \circ	$-$ No 4
10	($2_02_02_02_0$)	Yes 2222	$-$ Yes 1	33	($2_12_1\times$)	No $\times\times$	\cdot Yes 2
10	($*\cdot 2:2:2$)	Yes $**$	$-$ Yes 2	34	($*_0\times_1$)	No \circ	$-$ No 4
11	($2_12_12_12_1$)	Yes \circ	$-$ Yes 2	34	($2_02_0\times_1$)	No 2222	\cdot Yes 2
11	($22*\cdot$)	Yes $**$	$-$ Yes 2	35	($*_0\cdot*_0\cdot$)	Yes $**$	$-$ Yes 2
12	($2_02_02_12_1$)	Yes 2222	$-$ Yes 2	35	($2_0*\cdot 2:2$)	Yes 2*22	\cdot Yes 1
12	($2\bar{*}2\cdot 2$)	Yes $*\times$	$-$ Yes 2	36	($\times_0\times_1$)	Yes $\times\times$	$-$ No 2
12	($*\cdot 2:2:2$)	No $**$	$-$ Yes 4	36	($\bar{*}\bar{*}$)	No $**$	$-$ No 4
13	(2_02_022)	Yes 2222	$-$ Yes 2	36	($2_1*\cdot 2:2$)	No $*\times$	\cdot Yes 2
13	($22*_0$)	Yes $\times\times$	$-$ Yes 2	37	($\bar{*}_0\bar{*}_1$)	No $\times\times$	$-$ Yes 4
13	($*\cdot 2:2:2$)	No \circ	$-$ Yes 4	37	($2_0*\cdot 2:2$)	No 2222	\cdot Yes 2
14	(2_12_122)	No \circ	$-$ No 4	38	($*\bar{\times}_0$)	Yes $*\times$	$-$ Yes 1
14	($22\times$)	Yes $\times\times$	$-$ Yes 2	38	($*_1\cdot*_1\cdot$)	Yes $**$	$-$ No 2
14	($22*\cdot$)	No \circ	$-$ No 4	38	($*\cdot 2:2:2:2$)	No *2222	\cdot Yes 2
15	(2_02_122)	No 2222	$-$ Yes 4	39	($\bar{*}\bar{*}_0$)	Yes $*\times$	$-$ Yes 2
15	($22*_1$)	No $\times\times$	$-$ Yes 4	39	($*_1\cdot*_1\cdot$)	Yes $\times\times$	$-$ Yes 2
15	($2\bar{*}2_1\cdot 2$) [†]	No \circ	$-$ Yes 4	39	($*\cdot 2:2:2:2$)	No 22*	\cdot Yes 2
16	($*2_02_02_02_0$)	Yes 2222	$-$ Yes 2	40	($*_*\times_1$)	Yes \circ	$-$ Yes 2
17	(2_02_0*)	Yes 2222	$-$ Yes 2	40	($*_**_1$)	No $**$	$-$ No 4
17	($*2_12_12_12_1$)	No \circ	$-$ Yes 4	40	($2_02_1*\cdot$)	No 22*	\cdot Yes 2
18	($2_02_0\bar{\times}$)	Yes 2222	$-$ No 2	41	($\bar{*}\bar{*}_1$)	No \circ	$-$ No 4
18	(2_12_1*)	No \circ	$-$ No 4	41	($*_**_1$)	No $\times\times$	$-$ No 4
19	($2_12_1\bar{\times}$)	No \circ	$-$ No 4	41	($2_02_1*\cdot$)	No 22 \times	\cdot Yes 2
20	(2_02_1*)	No 2222	$-$ No 4	42	($*_1\cdot*_1\cdot$)	Yes $*\times$	$-$ Yes 2
20	($2_1*2_12_1$)	No \circ	$-$ Yes 4	42	($*\cdot 2:2:2:2$)	No 2*22	\cdot Yes 2
21	($2_0*2_02_0$)	Yes 2222	$-$ Yes 2	43	($*_1\times$)	No \circ	$-$ No 8
21	($*2_02_02_12_1$)	No 2222	$-$ Yes 4	43	($2_02_1\times$)	No 2222	\cdot Yes 4
22	($*2_02_12_02_1$)	No 2222	$-$ Yes 4	44	($*\bar{\times}_1$)	Yes $**$	$-$ No 2
23	($2_1*2_02_0$)	No 2222	$-$ No 4	44	($2_1*\cdot 2:2$)	No *2222	\cdot Yes 2
24	($2_0*2_12_1$)	No 2222	$-$ Yes 4	45	($\bar{*}\bar{*}_0$)	No $\times\times$	$-$ No 4
25	($*_0\cdot*_0\cdot$)	Yes $**$	$-$ Yes 1	45	($2_1*\cdot 2:2$)	No 22 \times	\cdot Yes 2
25	($*\cdot 2:2:2:2$)	Yes *2222	\cdot Yes 1	46	($*_*\times_0$)	Yes $\times\times$	$-$ Yes 2
26	($\times_0\times_0$)	Yes $\times\times$	$-$ Yes 1	46	($\bar{*}\bar{*}_1$)	No $**$	$-$ No 4

Table 1. Three-dimensional crystallographic Seifert and co-Seifert fibrations.

<u>Seifert fibration</u>						<u>co-Seifert fibration</u>					
no.	fibrifold	split	fiber	base	split ind.	no.	fibrifold	split	fiber	base	split ind.
46	$(2_0 * \cdot 2:2)$	No	22^*	\cdot	Yes	2	70	$(2^* 2_0 2_1)$	No	2222	$-$ Yes 8
47	$[\cdot 2:2:2:2]$	Yes	$*2222$	$-$	Yes	1	71	$[2_1 * \cdot 2:2]$	Yes	$*2222$	$-$ Yes 2
48	$(2^* 2_0 2_0)$	No	2222	$-$	Yes	4	72	$[2_1 * \cdot 2:2]$	Yes	$22 \times$	$-$ Yes 2
49	$(* 2_0 2_0 2:2)$	Yes	22^*	$-$	Yes	2	72	$(* 2_0 2:2:2)$	No	22^*	$-$ Yes 4
49	$[\cdot 2:2:2:2]$	Yes	2222	$-$	Yes	2	73	$(* 2_1 2:2:2)$	No	$22 \times$	$-$ Yes 4
50	$(2^* 2_0 2_0 2_0)$	Yes	$22 \times$	$-$	Yes	2	74	$[2_0 * \cdot 2:2]$	Yes	22^*	$-$ Yes 2
50	$(* 2_0 2_0 2:2)$	No	2222	$-$	Yes	4	74	$(* 2_1 2:2:2)$	No	$*2222$	$-$ Yes 4
51	$[2_0 2_0 \cdot]$	Yes	22^*	$-$	Yes	1	75	$(4_0 4_0 2_0)$	Yes	442	\cdot Yes 1
51	$(* 2:2:2:2)$	Yes	$*2222$	$-$	Yes	2	76	$(4_1 4_1 2_1)$	No	\circ	\cdot Yes 4
51	$[\cdot 2:2:2:2]$	Yes	$**$	$-$	Yes	2	77	$(4_2 4_2 2_0)$	No	2222	\cdot Yes 2
52	$(2_0 2^* 1)$	No	2222	$-$	Yes	4	79	$(4_2 4_0 2_1)$	No	442	\cdot Yes 2
52	$(2^* 2_1 2_1)$	No	$\times \times$	$-$	Yes	4	80	$(4_3 4_1 2_0)$	No	2222	\cdot Yes 4
52	$(2_0 * 2:2)$	No	2222	$-$	Yes	4	81	(442_0)	Yes	2222	$-$ No 2
53	$[2_0 2_0 \cdot]$	Yes	2222	$-$	Yes	2	82	(442_1)	No	2222	$-$ No 4
53	$(2_0 * 2:2)$	Yes	22^*	$-$	Yes	2	83	$[4_0 4_0 2_0]$	Yes	442	$-$ Yes 1
53	$(* 2_1 2_1 2:2)$	No	$**$	$-$	Yes	4	84	$[4_2 4_2 2_0]$	Yes	2222	$-$ No 2
54	$(2_0 2^* 0)$	Yes	$22 \times$	$-$	Yes	2	85	(440_2)	Yes	442	$-$ Yes 2
54	$(* 2_1 2_1 2:2)$	No	$\times \times$	$-$	Yes	4	86	(442_2)	No	2222	$-$ No 4
54	$(* 2:2:2:2)$	No	2222	$-$	Yes	4	87	$[4_2 4_0 2_1]$	Yes	442	$-$ Yes 2
55	$[2_0 2_0 \times_0]$	Yes	$22 \times$	$-$	Yes	1	88	(441_2)	No	2222	$-$ No 8
55	$(* 2:2:2:2)$	No	$**$	$-$	No	4	89	$(* 4_0 4_0 2_0)$	Yes	442	$-$ Yes 2
56	$(2_1 2^* 0)$	No	$\times \times$	$-$	Yes	4	90	$(4_0 * 2_0)$	Yes	442	$-$ Yes 2
56	$(2^* \cdot 2:2)$	No	2222	$-$	No	4	91	$(* 4_1 4_1 2_1)$	No	\circ	$-$ Yes 8
57	$(2_0 2^* \cdot)$	Yes	22^*	$-$	Yes	2	92	$(4_1 * 2_1)$	No	\circ	$-$ No 8
57	$[2_1 2_1 \cdot]$	Yes	$\times \times$	$-$	Yes	2	93	$(* 4_2 4_2 2_0)$	No	2222	$-$ Yes 4
57	$(* 2:2:2:2)$	No	$**$	$-$	Yes	4	94	$(4_2 * 2_0)$	No	2222	$-$ No 4
58	$[2_0 2_0 \times_1]$	Yes	2222	$-$	No	2	97	$(* 4_2 4_0 2_1)$	No	442	$-$ Yes 4
58	$(2_1 * 2:2)$	No	$**$	$-$	No	4	98	$(* 4_3 4_1 2_0)$	No	2222	$-$ Yes 8
59	$[2_1 2_1 \cdot]$	Yes	$**$	$-$	Yes	2	99	$(* 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 2)$	Yes	$*442$	\cdot Yes 1
59	$(2^* \cdot 2:2)$	Yes	$*2222$	$-$	Yes	2	100	$(4_0 * \cdot 2)$	Yes	$4 \cdot 2$	\cdot Yes 1
60	$(2_1 2^* 1)$	No	$\times \times$	$-$	No	4	101	$(* \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 2)$	No	$2 \cdot 22$	\cdot Yes 2
60	$(2_0 2^* \cdot)$	No	2222	$-$	No	4	102	$(4_2 * \cdot 2)$	No	$2 \cdot 22$	\cdot Yes 2
60	$(2_1 * 2:2)$	No	$\times \times$	$-$	Yes	4	103	$(* \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 2)$	No	442	\cdot Yes 2
61	$(2_1 2^* \cdot)$	No	$\times \times$	$-$	No	4	104	$(4_0 * \cdot 2)$	No	442	\cdot Yes 2
62	$[2_1 2_1 \times]$	Yes	$\times \times$	$-$	Yes	2	105	$(* \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 2)$	No	$*2222$	\cdot Yes 2
62	$(2_1 2^* \cdot)$	No	$**$	$-$	No	4	106	$(4_2 * \cdot 2)$	No	$22 \times$	\cdot Yes 2
62	$(2^* \cdot 2:2)$	No	$**$	$-$	No	4	107	$(* \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 2)$	No	$*442$	\cdot Yes 2
63	$[2_0 2_1 \cdot]$	Yes	22^*	$-$	Yes	2	108	$(* \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 2)$	No	$4 \cdot 2$	\cdot Yes 2
63	$[2_1 * \cdot 2:2]$	Yes	$\times \times$	$-$	Yes	2	109	$(4_1 * \cdot 2)$	No	$*2222$	\cdot Yes 4
63	$(* 2:2:2:2)$	No	$*2222$	$-$	Yes	4	110	$(4_1 * \cdot 2)$	No	$22 \times$	\cdot Yes 4
64	$[2_0 2_1 \cdot]$	Yes	$22 \times$	$-$	Yes	2	111	$(* 4 \cdot 42_0)$	Yes	$2 \cdot 22$	$-$ Yes 2
64	$(* 2_1 2:2:2)$	No	$\times \times$	$-$	Yes	4	112	$(* 4 \cdot 42_0)$	No	2222	$-$ No 4
64	$(* 2:2:2:2)$	No	22^*	$-$	Yes	4	113	$(4^* \cdot 2)$	Yes	$2 \cdot 22$	$-$ No 2
65	$[2_0 * \cdot 2:2]$	Yes	$2 \cdot 22$	$-$	Yes	1	114	$(4^* \cdot 2)$	No	2222	$-$ No 4
65	$[\cdot 2:2:2:2]$	Yes	$*2222$	$-$	Yes	2	115	$(* \cdot 44 \cdot 2)$	Yes	$*2222$	$-$ Yes 2
66	$[2_0 * \cdot 2:2]$	Yes	2222	$-$	Yes	2	116	$(* \cdot 44 \cdot 2)$	No	2222	$-$ No 4
66	$(* 2_0 2_1 2:2)$	No	22^*	$-$	Yes	4	117	$(4^* 0 2_0)$	Yes	$22 \times$	$-$ Yes 2
67	$(* 2_0 2:2:2)$	Yes	$2 \cdot 22$	$-$	Yes	2	118	$(4^* 1 2_0)$	No	2222	$-$ No 4
67	$[\cdot 2:2:2:2]$	Yes	22^*	$-$	Yes	2	119	$(* 4 \cdot 42_1)$	No	$*2222$	$-$ Yes 4
68	$(* 2_0 2_1 2:2)$	No	$22 \times$	$-$	Yes	4	120	$(* 4 \cdot 42_1)$	No	$22 \times$	$-$ Yes 4
68	$(* 2_0 2:2:2)$	No	2222	$-$	Yes	4	121	$(* \cdot 44 \cdot 2)$	No	$2 \cdot 22$	$-$ No 4
69	$[\cdot 2:2:2:2]$	Yes	$2 \cdot 22$	$-$	Yes	2	122	$(4^* 2_1)$	No	2222	$-$ No 8

Table 1. (cont.) Three-dimensional crystallographic Seifert and co-Seifert fibrations.

<u>Seifert fibration</u>		<u>co-Seifert fibration</u>			<u>Seifert fibration</u>		<u>co-Seifert fibration</u>						
no.	fibrifold	split	fiber	base split ind.	no.	fibrifold	split	fiber	base split ind.				
123	[*4.4.2]	Yes	*442	—	Yes	1	159	(3 ₀ *3)	No	333	·	Yes	2
124	[*4.4.2]	Yes	442	—	Yes	2	160	(3 ₁ *3)	No	*333	·	Yes	3
125	(*4 ₀ 4.2)	Yes	4*2	—	Yes	2	161	(3 ₁ *:3)	No	333	·	Yes	6
126	(*4 ₀ 4.2)	No	442	—	Yes	4	162	(*63 ₀ 2)	Yes	3*3	—	Yes	2
127	[4 ₀ *:2]	Yes	4*2	—	Yes	1	163	(*:63 ₀ 2)	No	333	—	Yes	4
128	[4 ₀ *:2]	Yes	442	—	Yes	2	164	*6.3.2)	Yes	*333	—	Yes	2
129	(*4.4.2)	Yes	*442	—	Yes	2	165	*6.3:2)	No	333	—	Yes	4
130	(*4.4:2)	No	442	—	Yes	4	166	(*63 ₁ 2)	No	*333	—	Yes	6
131	[*4.4:2]	Yes	*2222	—	Yes	2	167	(*:63 ₁ 2)	No	333	—	Yes	12
132	[*4.4:2]	Yes	2*22	—	Yes	2	168	(6 ₀ 3 ₀ 2 ₀)	Yes	632	·	Yes	1
133	(*4 ₂ 4:2)	No	22×	—	Yes	4	169	(6 ₁ 3 ₁ 2 ₁)	No	o	·	Yes	6
134	(*4 ₂ 4.2)	No	2*22	—	Yes	4	171	(6 ₂ 3 ₂ 2 ₀)	No	2222	·	Yes	3
135	[4 ₂ *:2]	Yes	22×	—	Yes	2	173	(6 ₃ 3 ₀ 2 ₁)	No	333	·	Yes	2
136	[4 ₂ *:2]	Yes	2*22	—	No	2	174	[3 ₀ 3 ₀ 3 ₀]	Yes	333	—	Yes	1
137	(*4.4:2)	No	*2222	—	Yes	4	175	[6 ₀ 3 ₀ 2 ₀]	Yes	632	—	Yes	1
138	(*4.4:2)	No	2*22	—	No	4	176	[6 ₃ 3 ₀ 2 ₁]	Yes	333	—	Yes	2
139	[*4.4:2]	Yes	*442	—	Yes	2	177	(*6 ₀ 3 ₀ 2 ₀)	Yes	632	—	Yes	2
140	[*4.4:2]	Yes	4*2	—	Yes	2	178	(*6 ₁ 3 ₁ 2 ₁)	No	o	—	Yes	12
141	(*4 ₁ 4.2)	No	*2222	—	Yes	8	180	(*6 ₂ 3 ₂ 2 ₀)	No	2222	—	Yes	6
142	(*4 ₁ 4:2)	No	22×	—	Yes	8	182	(*6 ₃ 3 ₀ 2 ₁)	No	333	—	Yes	4
143	(3 ₀ 3 ₀ 3 ₀)	Yes	333	·	Yes	1	183	(*6.3.2)	Yes	*632	·	Yes	1
144	(3 ₁ 3 ₁ 3 ₁)	No	o	·	Yes	3	184	(*:6.3:2)	No	632	·	Yes	2
146	(3 ₀ 3 ₁ 3 ₂)	No	333	·	Yes	3	185	(*6.3:2)	No	3*3	·	Yes	2
147	(63 ₀ 2)	Yes	333	—	Yes	2	186	(*:6.3.2)	No	*333	·	Yes	2
148	(63 ₁ 2)	No	333	—	Yes	6	187	[*3.3.3]	Yes	*333	—	Yes	1
149	(*3 ₀ 3 ₀ 3 ₀)	Yes	333	—	Yes	2	188	[*3:3.3]	Yes	333	—	Yes	2
150	(3 ₀ *3 ₀)	Yes	333	—	Yes	2	189	[3 ₀ *3]	Yes	3*3	—	Yes	1
151	(*3 ₁ 3 ₁ 3 ₁)	No	o	—	Yes	6	190	[3 ₀ *:3]	Yes	333	—	Yes	2
152	(3 ₁ *3 ₁)	No	o	—	Yes	6	191	[*6.3.2]	Yes	*632	—	Yes	1
155	(*3 ₀ 3 ₁ 3 ₂)	No	333	—	Yes	6	192	[*6:3:2]	Yes	632	—	Yes	2
156	(*3.3.3)	Yes	*333	·	Yes	1	193	[*6:3:2]	Yes	3*3	—	Yes	2
157	(3 ₀ *3)	Yes	3*3	·	Yes	1	194	[*6:3.2]	Yes	*333	—	Yes	2
158	(*3.3:3)	No	333	·	Yes	2							

Table 1. (cont.) Three-dimensional crystallographic Seifert and co-Seifert fibrations.

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